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(MONDAY, *May* 4, 1789.) THE (Numb. 49 of Vol. VI.)

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON:---Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

With generous Freedom for our constant GUIDE,---We scorn Controul, and print for every Side.

BOSTON, April 20.

ON Monday last, at ten o'clock, JOHN ADAMS, Esq; Vice President of the United States, sat out from his seat in Braintree, on his departure from this commonwealth, for the seat of federal government. On this happy occasion, his Excellency our worthy governor and commander in chief exhibited every possible mark of attention and respect for the Vice President of our great American republic, by ordering a military escort of horse to attend him through the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex and Worcester, by giving an elegant colation at his house to a numerous collection of gentlemen, who assembled there to take leave of the Vice President, and by various honorary notices both civil and military which the Governor most opportunely displayed, and which our patriotic countrymen richly merited.

At half past six o'clock in the morning, the troop of horse commanded by Col. Tyler, paraded at the firing of cannon at Roxbury Hill, and being compleatly equipped, and in uniform, they proceeded to the seat of the Vice President, in Braintree, where they arrived about eight o'clock, when they all breakfasted. At ten o'clock the Vice President sat out under escort of the troop, and was saluted by the Dorchester artillery as he passed that town, with a federal discharge. At the entrance of this town he was met by a large body of respectable gentlemen on horseback, who, preceded by General Henry Jackson, accompanied his Excellency to the house of the Governor, where the whole arrived at twelve o'clock. As the Vice President descended from his carriage, a detachment from Captain Johnson's artillery, under Lieutenant Bradley, saluted with 13 guns; and a multitude of respectable citizens, who had assembled on the occasion, testified their sense of his merits, and applause of his great republican virtues, by loud huzzas. He was respectfully received by the governor, and saluted by his honor the Lieutenant Governor, by the gentlemen of the Council in town, and by various gentlemen of distinction and respectability; and after partaking of the colation with them, he took an affectionate leave of the Governor, and the gentlemen present. At half past twelve, Major Fuller, arrived with his troop of the third division, in beautiful uniform; and at half after one, the Vice President again entered his carriage, to continue his journey, while his numerous friends felicitated themselves, in anticipating the many eminent services he shall hereafter continue to do his country, he departed under another salute from the detachment of artillery, and the huzzas of his admiring fellow citizens, and was escorted and accompanied as follows—The cavalcade being under the orders of Col. Tyler, viz.

Advanced corps of uniform horse,
General Jackson,
About 150 citizens on horseback in platoons of six.
Middlesex troop of horse in platoons, in red uniform.
Major Fuller,
The Roxbury blues in platoons,
Colonel Tyler,
His Excellency the Vice President, in his coach, accompanied by Mr. Bourne.
About 40 carriages, in which were—
His Honor the Lieut. Governor,
The hon. French and Dutch Consuls,
The President of the University,
Several of the Hon. Council and Representatives of this town,
The Sheriff of Suffolk County.
Messieurs Russell, Jeffry, Sober, Codman, Smith, and other respectable merchants, in their carriages.
Private citizens, &c.

The whole forming as brilliant a scene, and as expressive of esteem and respect for the illustrious person who was honored by it, as was ever witness'd in this town.

In this manner the procession proceeded through the town, and on his Excellency's arrival at Charlestown, he was again saluted with a federal discharge from Major Calder's artillery. The Roxbury horse took leave of Mr. Adams at Cambridge. At Watertown, Major Kent's artillery saluted his Excellency, and on its being known, that he intended to alight at Willington's, the citizens on horseback formed a line entire, when Col. Bradford, who acted as Marshal of the volunteer horse, waited on the Vice President with the compliments of the cavalcade, and received from his Excellency his grateful thanks for the honor conferred on him by his fellow citizens. After which they saluted him as he passed, and returned to town. The gentlemen in the carriages alighted with Mr. Adams at Willington's, and after a short tarry took their leave, his Excellency pursuing his journey, escorted by the Middlesex horse to Sudbury, where he lodged.

Foreign Occurrences.

England.

LONDON January 17.

The new King of Spain, has introduced his Queen into the Council; she assists at the opening of all the dispatches.

The Count Florida Blanca, remains first minister, and with the same confidence he enjoyed with his old master.

Arrived the mails from France and Flanders, and yesterday those due from Holland—They contain very lamentable accounts of the effects of the late severe season, which has been felt on the continent, and especially by the different troops in quarters, in the most painful manner;—in Germany the soldiers have been found frozen to death, from 6 to 20 in a day. His Imperial Majesty has had such a severe fit of illness, that the most alarming apprehensions were entertained, nor is he yet pronounced free from danger.

The last letters from Holland, France, and other parts on the continent, have brought many melancholy accounts occasioned by the severity of the present weather; not only many of the poor have died in the roads and streets, but the want of water has put a stop to several corn mills, which has raised the price of bread, and threatens a total deprivation of that very valuable article of life.

February 7. By a gentleman who was permitted to be in Kew gardens on Friday last, when his Majesty was taking an airing, we have the pleasure to hear, that though he appeared much thinner than he was three months ago yet he looked very well, seemed in a good state, and walked firm. In the course of his walk, he every now and then stopped to talk with one of his pages, or Dr. Willis; and from a close observation on his manner seemed perfectly composed.

We hear that as soon as ever the warmth of the weather will permit, his Majesty will be removed to Hastings, or some such retreat, for the further aid of sea-bathing; the Queen, two of the princesses, and a suitable number of attendants, are to accompany him. His physicians are to be the two Drs Willis. The inspecting physician, Dr. Gisborne.

JANUARY 21

The following is an authentick copy of the accounts sent to Prince Gallitzin, ambassador from Russia, at Vienna.

"Oczakow was carried by assault on the 17th of December. The number of the besiegers were 14,000 men, that of the garrison, 12 000. There was 7400 killed on the field, without reckoning those sabered in the houses.

"There was found in the place 300 metal cannon and mortars. The grand magazine blew up, but a great quantity of ammunition of every species was taken.

"The number of inhabitants are 25 000, amongst whom are 4 000 very fine women.

"The Russians have lost 1000 men, including 18 officers. The Pacha who commanded the fortress, has been made a prisoner with the garrison; but the Aga, who led the troops, was cut to pieces, as he refused to surrender.

FEBRUARY 3—5

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, Sept. 27.

"Chockzim has at length capitulated, entirely for want of provisions, the Pacha being determined not to yield till he had killed his last three camels for the subsistence of, the garrison. The following are the articles of capitulation, which are as strange as they are glorious for the Turks.

"I. The garrison shall have ten days repose, during which the army of the besiegers shall not enter the city, and still less the castle.

"II. Prince Cobourg shall daily furnish the garrison, during his march to Roboca Mouda, with 16 000 portions of bread, 6000 shares of forage, besides sugar, coffee and tobacco.

"III. The garrison and inhabitants shall depart at the end of ten days, reckoning from the time of signing, which shall be on the 19th of September, with their wives, children, servants, and shall be escorted with military honours to the first post of the Turkish army, keeping the under-mentioned order.

"IV. They shall furnish the garrison with 1000 baggage waggons.

"V. At the departure of the garrison, the two armies shall keep at a reasonable distance, that they may not impede their march.

"VI. The cannons and ammunition shall belong to the besiegers.

"VII. The Austrian prisoners amounting to 8, shall be restored, and the deserters shall remain or go, as they like.

VIII. The garrison shall deliver seven hostages, one for the fortress, one for the city, one for the Ulema, two for the Topehis and Arabadgis, one for the Osman Bassa, and one for the Kiaya; four of which shall go to the Emperor's army, and three to the Prussian army."

FEBRUARY 8.

The Diet of Poland has given an answer to the Empress of Russia's memorial; it contains three points, the chief of which goes to assert the full Independence of the republic upon any foreign power, consequently, it maintains that the polish nation in Diet assembled, has a right to make and repeal laws without the intermeddling and concurrence of any Prince whatever.

The Diet moreover desires afresh the Empress to order her troops to evacuate the territories of the Republic, although if they were under the strictest discipline, yet they must prove burthensome to its subjects.

The Turks at Grandisca were not terrified by the threats of a siege; but learning that the Austrians had cut 6000 cords of wood in their own forest, they crossed the Save, attacked and routed the covering party, and then celebrated their success with a bonfire, composed of the materials which their enemies had prepared for them.

The horror of war, the absurdity, and with all due respect to crowned heads, the wickedness of rushing on war, merely to gratify ambition, never was painted in colours so staring, as we find it the case of the present war between the Imperial armies and the Turks. The Austrians according to their letters from Vienna, have lost by sickness and engagements, above 8 ,000 in the present campaign; men of acknowledged bravery, and the best of their standing forces; and what have they gained in return, merely that the Turks have evacuated the places which they previously destroyed, for the number of villages laid waste by the Turks during their stay in the Bannat, amounts to upwards of an hundred. Imagination can form but

a faint idea of the misery and desolations of families and individuals by this method of carrying on war. The guilt, however, must be traced to the folly and ambition of princes, who have already more territory than they can govern with propriety.

A very extraordinary contract is now going on with the board of Admiralty. A Mr. Robertson, of Grenock, in Scotland, who has a large house at Halifax, in America, has offered singly to supply with timber the whole navy of Great Britain.

One of the French Queen's bed chambers in the palace of the Thuilleries, was robbed in the night of the 21st ultimo. The Thieves entered at the ground floor, and carried off as much gold fringe and valance as would fetch 12,000 florins when burnt.

There is one trait in his Majesty's character, which must forever endear him to his family and subjects. Early in his life he was recommended to pursue a system of temperance, in order, if possible, to prevent the descent of the hereditary evil to his family. Animated by the hope of accomplishing this so desirable a purpose, his Majesty entered upon a strict temperance, which perhaps he carried it so far as to occasion now some regret, which no solicitations could prevail upon him to depart from, while he found his health and spirits not affected. What man in early life, would have sacrificed enjoyments, which to all are so dear—and for such a cause, for the sake of posterity? What is there in the boasted philosophy of the ancients, that is comparable to this? So powerful a restraint, not selfish, but undergone for the advantage of others.

It is well authenticated, that in one of the East-India ships arrived this year, a casket of diamonds has been brought home, the property of an officer of only ten years standing in the service, valued at 60,000l. The owner, with the remainder of his property, comes home next season.

Miscellaneous.

A vulgar error detected.

THERE is no greater error than the opinion, that manufactures can flourish only where labor is cheap. The reverse of this opinion is true. Sir William Temple ascribes the poverty of Ireland entirely to the low price of labor in that country. Mr. Young, in his agricultural tour through England, remarks that agriculture and manufactures flourish most in those towns and counties where provisions and labor command a generous price. It is necessary, in order to give industry its highest vigor, to hold out to men such liberal encouragement as shall animate them with the prospect of accumulating property, and thereby of bettering their condition; and this can never be done where labor and provisions are very cheap. Hence we find that all cheap countries are poor and idle. These facts, it is to be hoped, will serve to remove the ill grounded fears and prejudices of those men who croak over all attempts to establish manufactures in the united states. In spite of the vulgar fashion of thinking upon this subject, it is a truth that America enjoys more advantages to become a great and manufacturing country, than any other nation upon the face of the earth.

Positions to be examined.

1. ALL food or subsistence for mankind arises from the earth or waters.

2. Necessaries of life that are not foods, and all other conveniencies, have their value estimated by the proportion of the food consumed while we are employed in procuring them.

3. A small people with a large territory, may subsist on the productions of nature, with no other labor than that of gathering the vegetables and catching the animals.

4. A large people with a small territory, find these insufficient; and to subsist, must labor on the earth, to make it produce greater quantities of vegetable food, suitable for the nourishment of men, & of the animals they intend to eat.

5. From this labor arises a great increase of vegetable and animal food, and of materials for clothing, as flax, wool, silk, &c. The superfluity of these is wealth. With this wealth we pay for the labor employed in building our houses, cities, &c. which are therefore only subsistence thus metamorphosed.

6. Manufactures are only another shape into which so much provisions and subsistence are turned, as were equal in value to the manufactures produced. This appears from hence, that the manufacturer does not, in fact, obtain from the employer, for his labor, more than a mere subsistence, including raiment, fuel, and shelter; all which derive their value from the provisions consumed in procuring them.

7. The produce of the earth, thus converted into manufactures, may be more easily carried to distant markets than before such conversion.

8. Fair commerce is, where equal values are exchanged for equal, the expence of transport included. Thus, if it costs A in England as much labor & charge to raise a bushel of wheat, as it costs B in France to produce four gallons of wine, then are four gallons of wine the fair exchange for a bushel of wheat, A and B meeting at half distance with their commodities to make the exchange. The advantage of this commerce is, that each party increases the number of his enjoyments, having, instead of wheat alone, or wine alone, the use of both wheat and wine.

9. Where the labor and expence of producing both commodities are known to both parties, bargains will generally be fair and equal. Where they are known to one party only, bargains will often be unequal, knowledge taking its advantage of ignorance.

10. Thus he that carries 1000 bushels of wheat abroad to sell, may not probably obtain so great a profit thereon, as if he had first turned the wheat into manufactures; by subsisting therewith the workmen while producing those manufactures, since there are many expediting and facilitating methods of working, not generally known; and strangers to the manufactures, though they know pretty well the expence of raising wheat, are unacquainted with those short methods of working, and thence being apt to suppose more labor employed in the manufactures than there really is, are more easily imposed on respecting their value, and induced to allow more for them than they are honestly worth.

11. Thus the advantage of having manufactures in a country, does not consist, as is commonly supposed, in their highly advancing the value of rough materials, of which they are formed; since, though six pennyworth of flax may be worth twenty shillings when worked into lace, yet the very cause of its being worth twenty shillings, is, that, besides the flax, it has cost nineteen shillings and six pence in subsistence to the manufacturer. But the advantage of manufactures is, that under their shape provisions may be more easily carried to a foreign market; and by their means our traders may more easily cheat strangers. Few, where it is not made, are judges of the value of lace. The importer may demand forty, and perhaps get thirty shillings for that which cost him but twenty.

12. Finally there seem to be but three ways for a nation to acquire wealth. The first is by war, as the Romans did, in plundering their conquered neighbors. This is robbery. The second is by commerce, which is generally cheating. The third by agriculture, the only honest way; wherein a man receives a real increase of the seed thrown into the ground, in a kind of continual miracle wrought by the hand of God in his favor, as a reward for his innocent life and his virtuous industry.

B. FRANKLIN.

April 4, 1769.

RULES and MAXIMS for promoting Matrimonial Happiness. Addressed to the Ladies.

THE likeliest way, either to obtain a good husband, or keep one so, is to be good yourself.

Never use a lover ill whom you design to make your husband, lest he should either upbraid you with it, or return it, afterwards; and, if you find at any time an inclination to play the tyrant, remember these two lines of truth and justice:

Gently shall those be rul'd who gently sway'd:
Abject shall those obey who haughty were obey'd.

Battle of the Sexes.

Avoid, both before and after marriage, all thoughts of managing your husband. Never endeavour to deceive or impose on his understanding; nor give him uneasiness (as some do very foolishly) to try his temper; but treat him always, beforehand, with sincerity, and afterwards with affection and respect.

Be not over sanguine before marriage, nor promise yourself felicity without alloy; for that's impossible to be attained in this present state of things. Consider, beforehand, that the person you are going to spend your days with, is a man and not an angel: and if, when you come together, you discover any thing in his humour or behaviour, that is not altogether so agreeable as you expect, pass it over as a human frailty; smooth your brow; compose your temper; and try to amend it by chearfulness and good nature.

Remember always, that, whatever misfortunes may happen to either, they are not to be charged to the account of matrimony, but to the accidents and infirmities of human life, a burthen which each has engaged to assist the other in supporting, and to which both parties are equally exposed: Therefore, instead of murmurs, reflections, and disagreement, whereby the weight is rendered abundantly more grievous, readily put your shoulder to the yoke, and make it easier to both.

Resolve, every morning, to be good natured and cheerful that day; and, if any accident should happen to break that resolution, suffer it not to put you out of temper with every thing besides; and especially with your husband.

Dispute not with him, be the occasion what it will; but much rather deny yourself the trivial satisfaction of having your own will, or gaining the better of an argument, than to risque a quarrel, or create a heart burning, which it is impossible to know the end of.

Be assured, a woman's power as well as happiness, has no other foundation but her husband's esteem and love, which, consequently, it is her undoubted interest, by all means possible, to preserve and increase.——Do you therefore study his temper and command your own; enjoy his satisfaction with him; share and smooth his cares, and with the utmost diligence conceal his infirmities.

Read frequently with due attention, the Matrimonial service; and take care, in doing so, not to overlooked the word OBEY.

Always wear your wedding-ring, for therein lies more virtue than is usually imagined. If you are ruffled unawares, assaulted with improper thoughts, or tempted in any kind against your duty, cast your eyes upon it, and call to mind who gave it you, where it was received, and what passed at that solemn time.

An ESSAY *on* MODERATION.

AMONG *other particulars handed down to us by historians concerning the ancient sages of the heathen world, their most memorable precepts and observations have escaped the devouring teeth of time. On a review of them all, none seem more deserving our notice or its*

patronage of the wisest of them, than the great principle of moderation which some inculcate. It is laid down as the best rule by Cleobulus, one of the seven sages of Greece, and as a thought he could recommend to the world, upon the result and conclusion of all his philosophy; and is certainly worthy of Apollo himself, their god of wisdom. To us, fallible mortals, the consequences of it are so diffusively good, that it will be a more difficult task to find wherein the salutary effects of it do not discover themselves, than to enumerate its excellent properties. This we may grant, since all extremes are pernicious, even the noble principle of religion itself, without moderation to conduct it, often terminates in enthusiasm. To what but this subordinate instrument of reason shall we recur for the guidance of our passions, which nature has given us as the springs of human actions? By this we are led for fastidious, to adopt a generous pride, which disdains unworthy actions; emulation, for envy, which will but make us pine away; a necessary prudence to conduct us through the wiles of deceitful knaves; for a craft which deserves the censure of honest men; a just and proper resentment, to repel and suppress injuries offered, for a rancorous revenge, unworthy of a manly spirit: with many others which reason will naturally suggest. Near allied as the abovementioned characters may seem, there is undoubtedly a great distinction to be made between them; wherein moderation will not fail to succeed: so that in the common course of life, medio tutissimus, this will not prove a caution less worthy our regard, than to Phæton, in the course of his chariot, since, by a compliance with it, we, as well as he, might escape the pernicious consequences of extremes.

This is not all; even if we were so dedicate ourselves wholly to the pleasures of the world, we could not take more wholesome advice than to be moderate in the pursuit of them, because they will otherwise soon cloy the appetite, and lose their sweets; and then to what exigencies will the epicure be reduced, when this darling delight of his fails him! On the contrary, a moderate use of the good things Providence has provided for us, affords us the highest and most durable fruition of them; such as is not at all inconsistent with the dictates of true religion, but rather serve to excite a grateful sense of the benignity, of the bestor, and make us bless the hand that gave them.

The instructive history of mankind will furnish us with abundant instances of men's errors in opinion and practice, for want of moderation. A comparison of the opposite sects of the ancient philosophers, the Stoics and Epicurians, will afford no small entertainment to the moderate man, and excites in him the idea of machines and brutes, rather than rational creatures; they induce him to conclude, that they all purpose to run mad through different ways: but their extravagances do add but greater lustre to the more respectable names of Cicero and Plato, who followed sober reason and moderation and thence gained that esteem which will perpetuate their fame to posterity.

Then mediocrity will be so beneficial to us in the general affairs of the world and religion, and the more private concerns of ourselves, even if it were implicitly attended to, what enconiums may not a prudent exercise of it call upon us to bestow? But lot a respect for moderation so far influence us as to be moderate in its praises, least we only seem to offend against so fine a precept.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, April 20.

On Monday last was found dead in a field in Charlestown, tied up in a most inhuman manner, a female infant, supposed to have been born but a few hours. A Jury being summoned to sit on the body, brought in their Verdict wilful Murder, by some person unknown.

Last Thursday evening Mr. Sylvanus Bourne arrived at the seat of his Excellency John Adams, Esq; at Braintree, in fifty hours from Newyork with dispatches from the Federal Congress.

Extract of a letter from Havre-de-Grace, to a gentleman in Boston, dated Jan. 29, 1789.

"Our worthy friend, Thomas Jefferson, Esq; Ambassador of the United States of America at the Court of France, hath obtained from Government a recal of the prohibition on American Whale and Spermaceti Oil, imported into France in American ships. Thus all sorts of foreign oils (the American only excepted) are prohibited, which surely is a very great favor granted by our government, to the American fishery."

We are informed that the hon. Samuel Allyne Otis, Esq; is appointed Secretary to the Senate in the Congress of the United States.

Connecticut.

MIDDLETOWN, *April* 11.

Last Sunday a Cave was discovered in Chatham, in which were deposited a number of articles of stolen goods, among which were the articles taken from Capt. Benton's sloop last winter, and a considerable quantity of provisions, clothing, and other things: The Cave is in a thick unfrequented wood, having a passage just large enough for a man to crawl in upon his hands and knees for some ways, when it opens in to a convenient room, with a fire place in it, &c. It is supposed to have been occupied for some time past by a band of villains who infest this state.

State of Newyork.

NEWYORK, April 3.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Robinson, of the ship New Jersey, to his owner, dated Lisbon, Jan. 22. 1789

"I have the misfortune to inform you of my loosing the ship New Jersey, off Troya, a little to the southward of St. Ubes, on the night of the 7th of January, in a most violent gale of wind from the southwest. I sailed on the morning of the same day, with a fresh wind from the southeast. At seven in the evening I lost my main-top-mast. In this disagreeable situation I remained till past midnight, when I ran on shore; fortunately it was high water, and all hands saved.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, May 4.

A correspondent observes, that the Congress of the eleven states in union will certainly make a question of it, whether the inhabitants of Vermont, Rhode-Island and North Carolina, in respect to the payment of imposts on goods, are to be considered as citizens of the United States, as alien friends, or as alien enemies, or strangers? A question of importance, if it be admitted that citizens pay five per cent, alien friends ten, and alien enemies, or strangers 20.

On Tuesday last, in the afternoon, came on the quarterly exhibition of the students of Clio Hall, when a very respectable audience attended. The pieces spoken were universally allowed to do honor to the judgment of the tutor, and the ease and eloquence of the scholars evinced the progress they had made in their studies.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

Bennington, *April* 24

THE subscribers, printers of the Vermont Gazette, in Bennington, hereby inform the public, that they have opened an INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, at their Dwelling House in Bennington, where the proprietors and landholders of the State may receive unquestionable information with respect to the legality of all proprietary proceedings for six years last past, and whether their lands have been sold for taxes within that term.

The laws of Vermont render it necessary, for all proprietary proceedings to be inserted in the paper, published weekly by the subscribers, which circumstance alone must evince, that intelligence from their office will be authentic.

A. Halwell, one of the subscribers, being appointed by authority Post Master for the State of Vermont, has established faithful riders on each rout through the state, so that money sent to the Intelligence Office, may and shall, on the most reasonable terms, be forwarded to the Collectors, and their receipts obtained, the subscribers holding themselves responsible for the conduct of the posts.

The subscribers will faithfully execute the duties of agency for any gentlemen who may chuse to entrust them with the care of their lands: being already considerably engaged in that line, their terms will be very reasonable.

They would request such gentlemen as chuse to employ them as agents, to make out a power of Attorney to David Russell, and acknowledge the same before a justice of the peace, on receipt of which their business shall be faithfully attended to.

Many proprietors and land holders having suffered greatly in their interests for want of such an Office, and the business of the subscribers, as Printers, necessarily furnishing them with the means of opening it, they hope to be able to render it an institution of public utility, as well as pecuniary advantage.

HASWELL & RUSSELL.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE,

TRYALL,

WILL COVER the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber in Sunderland, at the price of *Five Dollars*.—*Two Dollars and one half* the single leap——to be paid in GRAIN, on the first day of January next, if then not paid—to be paid in *cash*.

TRYALL is of a chesnut sorrell, with a small star in his forehead—rising fifteen hands and one half in height. This horse is full blooded, and nine years old this season:—He was got by the imported horse *Yorick*,—His dam was the imported mare *Nancy Bywell*, owned by JAMES LOYD,—this mare run the courses with Mr. DELANEY's noted horse *Lath*, at *Warrick*, for £500, and distanced him the second heat. This horse was brought from *Maryland*, by Capt. JAMES HURD, of *New-Jersey*. His figure and appearance is elegant, and his reputation for getting GOOD Colts, is established;—to prevent any imposition on the public, the subscriber is possessed of the necessary testimony to prove the pedigree of this horse. Good pasture will be provided, and every attention given to such mares as any gentleman shall choose to send, by

LEMUEL BRADLEY.

Sunderland, April 30, 1789. 9 1

The proprietors of Addison, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, are informed, that at their meeting holden at the house of Zadok Everett, Esq; in said Addison, on the eleventh day of March last, a tax of twenty-two shillings and three pence was voted on each proprietor's right, to defray the expence of allotting the third division, and other incidental charges. The said proprietors are hereby notified, to pay said tax to the subscriber, immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

SETH STORRS, Coll.

Addison, April 30, 1789. 9 3t

The proprietors of Marshfield, county of Orange, state of Vermont, who are delinquent in payment of the tax of £1 - 1 - 4 on each proprietors right, legally voted, to defray the expence of locating said town, attending the board of commissioners, getting out the charter, allotting the town into two divisions, and other incidental charges, are informed, that unless they pay the same, on or before the 23d day of June next, so much of their lands will be sold on that day, at two o'clock P. M. at Public Vendue, at the house of Col. Thomas Johnson, in Newbury, in said county, as will pay the same with costs.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of three pounds one shilling and four pence tax due on each right, viz.

Isaac Marsh, 35 rights. Daniel Marsh 5 do.
Ezekiel Root, 10 do. Samuel Robinson,
Uriah Seymour, 7 do. David Curtis,
Zephaniah Platt, 5 do. Luis Robinson,
Nathaniel Platt, 4 do. Elijah Flower.

THOMAS JOHNSON, Collector.

March 24, 1789. 9 3t

For the benefit of the creditors to the estate of Partridge Thatcher, Esq; late of New Milford, deceased.

To be sold, at PRIVATE SALE, or PUBLIC AUCTION.

About 40 RIGHTS *of* LAND,

IN different towns on *Otter River*, in the state of *Vermont*. The sale at auction to begin at the house of col. *Samuel Canfield*, at *New Milford*, on the 12th day of *May* next, and to continue by adjournment, from time to time, and place to place, if thought best, till the whole are sold. If requested by the purchasers, a large part of said lands will be sold on one year's credit, on interest, upon their giving satisfactory security. Other conditions that may be thought best, to be made known at the sale, and the title given, by JARED LANE, Executor.

Sharon, March 30, 1789. 8 8

Parnaſſian Chronicle.

PROLOGUE to the FATAL EFFECTS of SEDUCTION.

Spoken by MARTIN HARMON, Student of CLIO HALL, in the character of LYSANDER.

TO tender ſympathy t' awake the ſoul;
To raiſe the genius, and the will controul;
To ſhew the tendency of guilty love
And from the front of vice the maſk remove;
To guide the ſteps of youth in virtue's way
And bar the paths in which they're apt to ſtray;
For this, when poets exerciſe the pen
They claim the plaudits of the beſt of men:
Virtue reſplendent ſheds her brilliant rays,
And vice her native hideous form diſplays.
Long has the ſtage, in regal pomp array'd,
Grand ſcenes of ſuffering majeſty diſplay'd;
The deep diſtreſs of royalty made known
Which ſeldom bear the likeneſs of our own;
The gazing crowd with admiration view
The gaudy trappings of the pompous ſhew;
While ſcarce a ſentiment the ſcenes impart
To raiſe the genius or amend the heart.
Our poet of to-night preſents a play,
Form'd on the occurrence of a recent day;
A ſcene of ſorrow acted in our land,
Which ſcarce a child can fail to underſtand:
He brings the troubles of a youthful mind,
Her virtue loſt; Her innocence betray'd:
A ſcene ye fair, which for your uſe is penn'd,
By a (perhaps too bold, but) real friend:
Whoſe only aim was ſimply to portray,
The ſad effect, whom artful men betray;
To ſhow whereto ſuch guilty pleaſures lead,
How ſtrict a guard the inclinations need,
And what ſad ſcenes from raſhneſs may proceed
Critics be dumb—he wiſhes not applauſe,
He wrote but to ſubſerve fair virtue's cauſe.
But ſhould you fail, he hopes the fair will deign,
To grace with pearly drops the tragic ſcene.
'Tis they muſt form his ſhield to-night
By virtue's power impart;
And bid the d[illegible] light
On P[illegible]'s breaſt.

Whereas the legiſlature of the State of Vermont at their ſeſſion in Mancheſter, in October laſt, granted a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the townſhip of Peacock and county of Addiſon, public rights excepted, for the purpoſe of making roads and bridges in ſaid town, and the ſame being committed to the care of the ſubſcribers, to ſee the work done, & the law gives the proprietors three months to pay the ſame in work on ſaid roads, theſe are to warn ſaid proprietors, that unleſs they pay the ſame by the 20th of Auguſt next, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

CYPRIAN EASTMAN,
JOSIUS ALLIS, } Comm.
BEN M'LAUGHLIN.

Peacock, April 2, 1789. 8Bo

Whereas the legiſlature of the State of Vermont, at their ſeſſion in October, 1783, granted a tax of one penny half penny on each acre of land in the townſhip of Cornwall, in the county of Addiſon, Public rights excepted, for the purpoſe of paying Daniel Foot of Middlebury one half of the coſt for building a bridge over Otter Creek, at Middlebury Falls, & for making and repairing public roads and bridges in ſaid town, and hath appointed us the ſubſcribers to ſuperintend and lay out ſaid tax, for the purpoſes aforeſaid. Public notice is hereby given to the proprietors and land owners in ſaid townſhip of Cornwall, that they have liberty to pay and work out ſaid tax any time in the months of June, July and Auguſt next, by applying to either of the ſubſcribers, who will ſet them to work in either of the aforeſaid months, and not afterwards.

SAMUEL BENTON,
JOEL LINSLY, | Comm.
WILLIAM SLADE.

Cornwall, Apr. 17, 1789. 8Bo

Whereas application hath been made to me, by more than one ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Cornwall, in the county of Addiſon, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of ſaid proprietors. Theſe are, therefore to warn ſaid proprietors to meet at the dwelling houſe of Col. Samuel Benton, in ſaid Cornwall, on the third Monday of July next, at one o'clock, P M. Then and there to act on the following articles. 1ſt. To chooſe a moderator. 2d. To chooſe a clerk and Treaſurer. 3d. To ſee if the proprietors will vote to lay out the remaining part of their rights. 4th, To ſee if the proprietors will chooſe a committee to proſecute the action of ejectment, in favour of Cornwall, againſt Whiting, and to do any other buſineſs proper to be done at ſaid meeting

SAMUEL BENTON, Juſtice of Peace.
Cornwall, April 17, 1789. 8Bo

The proprietors of Turnerſburgh, alias Chelſey, in the County of Orange, and State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of ſaid proprietors, held the 4th day of February, 1783, at the houſe of Captain Abner Chamberlin, in Thetford, in ſaid county, voted, a tax of five dollars on each original right, to pay the expence of lotting out ſaid townſhip. Alſo at a legal meeting of ſaid proprietors, holden at the houſe of Amos Robinſon, in Hartford, in the county of Windſor, Voted, a tax of four dollars on each right, for the purpoſe of making roads and building bridge in ſaid Chelſey. Alſo at a legal meeting held at ſaid Robinſon's, on the 2d Tueſday of February 1785, voted a tax of two dollars on each right, and in February 1787, voted a tax of one dollar on each right in Addition to the two dollars, nine ſhillings of which for the purpoſe of building a ſaw mill, and the other nine ſhillings for the purpoſe of building a griſt mill in ſaid Chelſey. Alſo, at a legal meeting held at ſaid Robinſon's, February 14 1787 Voted, a tax of nine ſhillings on each right, for the purpoſe of cutting and clearing a county road, laid out through ſaid Chelſey, by the State. Alſo, at a legal meeting at ſaid Robinſon's held June 10 1788, voted a tax of one dollar on each right, to pay proprietary charges, and for clearing the county road.

The above taxes being committed to me to collect unleſs immediate payment be made to me the ſubſcriber, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs

AMOS ROBINSON, Collector.
Hartford, Feb. 10, 1789. 8wo

The proprietors and land owners of the townſhips of Verſhire, Turnerſburgh (alias) Chelſea, and Waſhington, are hereby informed that the Committee appointed by the Legiſlature, for making roads in the county of Orange, have compleated roads thro' ſaid townſhips, agreeable to the act directing the ſame, and have laid their accounts before the County Court, which have been by them allowed, and the ſubſcriber directed to collect the following taxes from the ſeveral towns, viz. From the proprietors of Verſhire, one pound ten ſhillings per right: from the proprietors of Turnerſburgh (alias) Chelſea, one pound nineteen ſhillings and ſix pence per right—and from the proprietors of Waſhington, one pound ſeven ſhillings and three pence per right.—The proprietors are therefore requeſted, to pay ſaid taxes to the ſubſcriber, in Newbury, or to William Maltbe, in Verſhire, immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs:

JOHN G. BAILEY, Collector.
Newbury, March 24, 1789. 8wo

The proprietors of Maidſtone, in the county of Orange, and ſtate of Vermont, who have not paid the proprietors tax of £7 - 3 - 1, lawful money, on each right, which has been heretofore advertiſed, are hereby informed, that a neceſſary proportion of each delinquent's right or ſhare of land, will be ſold at public vendue, at my dwelling houſe in ſaid Maidſtone, on the 4th day of June next, as will pay ſaid tax with legal coſt. The names of the delinquents, with the ſums affixed to their names, are as follows, viz.

	£	s	d.
Ebenezer Beardſley,	7	3	1
Gideon Wheeler,	5	13	1
Edmund Leavenworth.	5	6	11

JOHN RICH, Collector.
Maidſtone March 27, 1789. 8wo

The proprietors of Waitsfield, in the county of Chittenden, and ſtate of Vermont, are hereby notified, that their meeting ſtands adjourned to the Court Houſe, in Woodſtock, on Tueſday the ſecond day of June next, at ten o'clock, forenoon.

STEPHEN MAINE, P. C.
Hartland, April 11, 1789. 8wo

The vendue of lands for the general ſurvey tax, as lately advertiſed in the news papers in this State, ſtands adjourned to the firſt Tueſday of June next, then to be holden at the houſe of Col. Thomas Johnſon, in Newbury, at 10 o'clock, A. M JOHN G. BAILEY, Sheriff.
Newbury, March 24, 1789. 8wo

The proprietors of *Barnard*, in the county of Windſor, and ſtate of *Vermont* are informed, that at their meeting holden at the houſe of BENJAMIN STEBBINS in ſaid Barnard, on the 2d day of December laſt, a tax of *Three Pounds Sixteen Shillings*, was granted on each right, for defraying the expence of lotting out ſaid townſhip, making roads, and other incidental charges:—The proprietors are requeſted to pay ſaid tax to the ſubſcriber immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs

WILLIAM SWEETSER, Collector.
Barnard, February 3, 1789. 6w8

STATE of *VERMONT.*

Notice is hereby given to all the proprietors and land owners in the town of Cambridge, in the county of Chittenden, that the General Aſſembly at their ſeſſion in October laſt, laid a tax of two pence on each acre of land in ſaid town. (public rights excepted) for the purpoſe of making roads and building bridges — and have appointed the ſubſcribers to ſuperintend the buſineſs:—Public notice is hereby given to ſaid proprietors and land owners, that they have liberty to work out ſaid tax any time before the firſt day of September next, and that either of the ſubſcribers on application will ſet them to work, until the end of ſaid term, and not afterwards.

JOHN FASSET,
EZEKIEL BRUSTER, } Comm.
STEPHEN KINSLEY,

Cambridge, March 26, 1789. 789

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed commiſſioners by the honorable court of probate for the diſtrict of Mancheſter, to receive and examine the claims of the ſeveral creditors of the eſtate of Capt. JEHIEL HAWLEY, late of Arlington, deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) do give this public notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment, at the houſe of ANDREW HAWLEY, in Arlington, on the firſt Mondays of May, June, and July next, from the date hereof, beginning at nine of the o'clock in the morning of each of ſaid days, untill five in the afternoon, to attend on ſaid creditors. No accounts will be allowed unleſs properly atteſted.

NATHAN CANFIELD, } Commiſ-
SAMUEL FULSOM. } ſioners.

Arlington, April 4, 1789. 7t9

Theſe are to inform the public that Sarah Curtis, the wife of Caleb Curtis, did, on the 28th of February, leave my bed and board: theſe are to forbid all perſons having any deal or contract with the above mentioned Sarah Curtis, as I ſhall pay no debt of her contracting from this date. CALEB CURTIS.

Sangate, April 18, 1789. 79

The proprietors of Fletcher, in the county of Chittenden, ſtate of Vermont, are informed, that a tax of ſeventeen ſhillings and ten pence on each proprietors right in ſaid townſhip, was voted at a legal meeting of ſaid proprietors, holden by adjournment, at the houſe of Capt. ELIJAH DEWEY, in Bennington, on the 27th day of March, 1789; to defray the coſt of lotting out the 2d diviſion lots in ſaid town, and other neceſſary charges, allowed by ſaid proprietors: the ſaid tax being committed to me to collect, theſe are therefore to notify to ſaid proprietors, to pay ſaid tax to me the ſubſcriber, at Bennington, immediately, or their lands will be diſpoſed of as the law directs.

NATHANIEL BRUSH, Collector.
Bennington, April 7, 1789. 7B9

The ſubſcribers being appointed commiſſioners by the honorable court of Probate for the diſtrict of Addiſon, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of DANIEL CLOYDE, late of Addiſon deceaſed, (repreſented inſolvent) give notice, that they ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs on the laſt Tueſday of April next, at the houſe of Mr. DANIEL HASKIN, in Bridport, in the afternoon No accounts will be allowed unleſs properly atteſted.

JOHN NEWTON.
ICHABOD BARTLETT, } Comm.

Bridport, March 20, 1789. 7t9

TO BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

At Little Otter-Creek Falls, in Ferriſburgh, county of Addiſon, and ſtate of Vermont, on Thurſday, the 23d day of July next.

THE whole of that extenſive FARM which lays on both ſides of the ſaid falls, conſiſting of about 630 Acres, with the Saw-mill & Griſt mill, & all the other buildings erected and being on the premiſes These lands are well known to be a very RICH SOIL; about one hundred and ten acres are at preſent laid down in wheat or graſs—and about two hundred more are in fallow, and may be ſown with wheat in the fall. Both mills are in good order—the griſt mill has two pair of ſtones, and is well frequented: and about one hundred pine logs are laying at the ſaw-mill, and will be ſold with the lands:—There are two dwelling houſes on the farm, one of which is two ſtories high, fifty feet long by thirty broad; a Barn eighty-two feet by forty, Stables, Smithy, and other out houſes: — The crop, with the cattle, horſes, and inſtruments of huſbandry, will go with the lands —and poſſeſſion of the whole will be given immediately after the ſale.——WILLIAM LOW will ſhew the premiſes.

AT the ſame time and place will be ſold, a FARM, in Pawlet, county of Rutland, and ſtate of Vermont; at preſent poſſeſſed by ELISHA AVERILL, conſiſting of about TWO HUNDRED ACRES, moſtly old cleared land with two dwelling houſes, two Barns, Stable and a Store, which has been for ſome time paſt occupied by a Merchant. The Cattle, & inſtruments of huſbandry, will be ſold with the land; and poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer upon the ſeparation of the enſuing crop from the ground.—The ſaid ELISHA AVERILL will ſhow the premiſes.

The purchaſer will be fully accommodated with time to make the payments—for which, and other particulars, apply any day before the ſale, to the ſaid WILLIAM LOW, at Ferriſburgh.

Ferriſburgh, March 10, 1789. 44 7w7

WILL COVER at the ſtable of Mr. ABRAHAM MERRIFIELD, in Arlington, the beautiful Imported HORSE

PEACOCK,

He is of a handſome black, fifteen hands high well marked, and equal in ſpeed to any horſe in the State, and his going not inferior. He will cover at the moderate price of ONE DOLLAR the ſingle leap or THREE DOLLARS the ſeaſon.

SAMUEL ROBINSON.
Bennington, April 20, 1789. 7o

Juſt publiſhed and now ready for ſale, at the Printing Office, in Bennington.

(Price 9d.)

THE
FATAL EFFECTS
OF
SEDUCTION:
A
TRAGEDY.

Written for the Uſe of the Students of CLIO HALL, in Bennington, to be acted on their quarter day, April 28, 1789. Founded on the ſtory of an unhappy young lady late of Boſton.

By a Friend to Literature.

Be wiſe, ye fair, take warning and be wiſe!
The ſympathetic tear adorns your eyes;
But oh! how vain thoſe pearly drops are ſhed,
If the ſame ills are pending o'er your head,
Deſtin'd to ſtrike your reputation dead!
They're all around,—believe me maids,—they are!

(MONDAY, *May* 11, 1789.) THE (Numb. 50 of Vol. VI.)

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON:---Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

With generous Freedom for our constant GUIDE,---We scorn Controul, and print for every Side.

Miscellaneous.

A Letter from Sir HENRY SIDNEY, *to his Son Sir* PHILIP SIDNEY, *containing Rules for his Conduct in Life.*

I HAVE received two letters from you, the one in Latin, the other in French, which I take in good part; and wish you to exercise that practice of learning often, for it will stand you in stead in that profession of life which you are born to live in: and now since this is my first letter that ever I did write to you, I will not that it all be empty of some advices which my natural care of you provoketh me to wish you to follow, as documents to you in this tender age.

Let your first action be the lifting up of your hands and mind to almighty God by hearty prayer and feelingly digest the words you speak in prayer with continual meditations, and thinking of him to whom you pray: and use this at an ordinary or particular hour, whereby the time itself will put you in remembrance to do that thing, which you are accustomed to do in that time.

Apply your study, in such hours as your discreet master doth assign you earnestly; and the time, I know, he will so limit, as shall be both sufficient for your learning, and safe for your health. And mark the sense of that matter you read, as well as the words; so shall you both enrich your tongue with words, and your wit with matter; and judgment will grow as you advance in age.

Be humble and obedient to your master; for unless you frame yourself to obey; yea, and to feel in yourself what obedience is, you shall never be able to teach others how to obey you hereafter.

Be courteous of behavior and affable to all men, with universality of reverence, according to the dignity of the person; there is nothing that winneth so much, with so little cost.

Use moderate diet, so as after your meat you may find your wit fresher, and not duller, and your body more lively, and not more heavy.

Seldom drink wines; and yet sometimes do; lest, being forced on a sudden to drink, it should inflame you.

Use exercise of body; but such as may in no wise endanger your bones or joints; it will much increase your strength, and enlarge your health.

Delight to be cleanly, as well in all parts of your body, as in your garments; it shall make you graceful in each company, and otherwise you will become loathsome.

Give yourself to be merry; for you degenerate from your father, if you find not yourself more able in wit and body to do any thing when you must be merry: but let your mirth be ever void of all scurrility and biting words to any person; for a wound given by a word, is harder to be cured than that which is given by a sword.

Be you rather a hearer and a bearer away of other men's talk, than a beginner or procurer of speech; otherwise you will be accounted to delight to hear yourself speak.

Be modest in all companies; and rather be laughed at by light fellows for a maiden shamefacedness, than of your sober friends for pert boldness.

Think upon every word you speak before you utter it: and remember how nature hath, as it were, rampired up the tongue with teeth, lips, yea, and hair without the lips; and all betoken reins and bridles to the restraining the use of that member.

Above all things, tell no untruth; no, not in trifles; the custom of it is naught; and let it not satisfy you, that the hearers for a time take it for a truth; for afterwards it will be known, as it is, to your shame; and there cannot be a greater reproach to a gentleman than to be counted a liar.

Study, and endeavor yourself to be virtuously occupied; so shall you make such a habit of welldoing as you shall not know how to do evil, though you would.

Remember, my son, the noble blood you are descended from by your mother's side; and think, that only by a virtuous life and good actions, you may be an ornament to your illustrious family; and otherwise, through vice and sloth, you will be esteemed *labes generis*, which is one of the greatest curses that can happen man.

Well, my little Philip, this is enough for me, and I fear too much for you at this time; but yet, if I find that this light meat of digestion do nourish any thing the weak stomach of your young capacity, I will, as I find the same grow stronger, feed it with tougher food. Farewell. Your mother and I send you our blessing; and Almighty God grant you his: and nourish you with his fear, guide you with his grace, and make you a good servant to your prince and country.

Your loving father,

HENRY SIDNEY.

Of MAN.

LORD what is man! originally dust, ingendered in sin, brought forth with sorrow, helpless in his infancy, extravagantly wild in his youth, mad in his manhood, decripid in his age; his first voice moves pity, and his last commands grief.

Nature cloaths the beast with hair, the bird with feathers, and the fish with scales; but man is born naked, his hands cannot handle, his feet cannot walk, his tongue cannot speak, nor his eyes see aright; simple his tho'ts, vain his desires, toys his delight. He no sooner puts on his distinguishing character, [Reason,] but he burns it with wild fire passions, paints it with abominable pride, tears it with insatiable revenge, stains it with avarice, and contaminates it with debauchery.

His next state is full of miseries, fears torment him, cares perplex him, enemies assault him, friends betray him, thieves rob him, wrongs suppress him, and dangers waylay him.

His last scene is deplorable, his eyes dim, hands feeble, feet lame, sinews shrunk, bones dry; his days are full of sorrow, his nights of pain, his life miserable, his death terrible; his infancy is full of folly, youth of disorder and toil, age of infirmity.

Lord what is man! a dung hill blanch'd with snow, a May game of fortune, a mark for malice, a butt for envy! if poor, despised; if rich, flattered; if prudent, mistrusted; if simple derided! his beauty a flower; his strength, grass; his wit, a flash; his wisdom, folly; his judgment, weak; his art, imperfection; his glory, a blaze; his time, a span; himself, a bubble. He is born crying, lives laughing, and dies groaning.

MORAL.

Who then to vain mortality shall trust;
But lines in water, or but writes in dust.

The ADULTERER catched in his own Trap.

TO convey an idea of the dreadful abuses formerly practised in France by means of Letters de Catchet, it will be sufficient to relate a fact given us from undoubted authority.

In the reign of the late King, when the Duke d'Arquillion was Prime Minister, one of his Secretaries, being a man of gallantry, had an intrigue with the wife of a respectable tradesman in Paris. The Duke having ordering his Secretary to fill up a number of Letters de Catchet, and carry them to the King for his signature, it occured to this votary of pleasure, that the insertion of the name of the husband, who stood in his way, might give him possession of the object of his wishes; and as the King usually affixed his name to a number of papers without examination, the fraud passed unobserved.

It happened, however, the execution of this business was put into the hands of an officer of justice, intimately acquainted with the husband, who suspecting the plot, gave the man secretly a hint to retire for some days into the country. Under the pretext of business, he told his wife he must be absent for some time, which she instantly communicated to her gallant. The Secretary, not suspecting that the Letter de Cachet would be executed when the man was from home, readily obeyed the summons. However, in the dead of the night arrives the minister of justice, with his terrifying attendants. Upon these occasions all doors fly open. In vain the adulterer declares, that he is not the person mentioned in the warrant, that he is not the master of the house. No protestations avail—"Where I find a man in the chamber of the mistress of the family, that man I consider as the master of the house," says the officer; and immediately orders him to be bound, put into a coach, and lodged in the bastile.—Great enquiries were made after the Secretary, but no traces could lead to a discovery of his destiny. It was supposed that he was among the numbers who are murdered & thrown into the Seine. However, after some years, the fact was disclosed, and represented to the King, who from that day determined never more to sign a Lettre de Catchet, without previous examination.---As to the culprit, he was ordered to pass the remainder of his life in the cell he had prepared for another; and he is now, probably, languishing his miserable existence, a prey, to despondency and despair.

For the benefit of the creditors to the estate of Partridge Thatcher, Esq; late of New Milford, deceased.

To be sold, at PRIVATE SALE, or PUBLIC AUCTION.

About 40 RIGHTS *of* LAND,

IN different towns on *Onion River*, in the state of *Vermont*. The sale at auction to begin at the house of col. *Samuel Canfield*, at *New-Milford*, on the 12th day of *May* next, and to continue by adjournment, from time to time, and place to place, if thought best, till the whole are sold. If requested by the purchasers, a large part of said lands will be sold on one year's credit, on interest, upon their giving satisfactory security. Other conditions that may be thought best, to be made known at the sale, and the title given, by JARED LANE, Executor.

Sharon, March 30, 1789. 4,8

United *Columbia*.

Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, April 5.

The following remarkable fact is taken from a French work, published by M. Servin, advocate of Rouen: M. de Civille, a citizen at Rouen, and Captain of a regiment of Militia, was wounded in an assault, thought to be killed, and stripped and buried by his soldiers. His body remained in the grave from 11 o'clock in the forenoon, until 6 in the evening when his faithful servant La Barie, learned the fate of his master, dug him up, and thought he perceived some signs of life. He carried him to a convent, where the surgeons employed in dressing the wounded, insulted his zeal, and assured him his master was dead. The servant, however, without being disheartened, carried his master home, washed his wounds, and put him in a warm bed, where the body lay motionless for five days together; but on the sixth day, the wound on a sudden discharged a great quantity of blood and matter. The wounded man opened his eyes, sighed, complained, received restoratives, and within a few days perfectly recovered.

Connecticut.

NEWHAVEN, April 15.

Saturday last Sarah Bosset 15 years of age, was committed to goal in this city, being charged with wilfully setting fire to the dwelling-house of Mr. Samuel Prudden, by which it was entirely consumed.

NEWLONDON, April 17.

On the 12th instant arrived in this harbor, bound and belonging to Newyork, Brig Enterprise, P. Macchet from Cape Horn, 98 days passage. Capt. Macchet found on the Falk-Islands, in February 1788, tuck'd into a wall, a letter giving an account of the ship Hope and sloop Washington having touched there from Boston, watered, & proceeded round the world.

HARTFORD, April 20.

Last Thursday passed through this city, on his way to Newyork, his excellency the Vicepresident of the United States. An escort of the principle gentlemen in town, the ringing of bells, and the attention of the Mayor and Aldermen of the corporation, marked the federalism of the citizens, and their high respect for that distinguished patriot and statesman.

Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, April 15.

Extract of a letter from a person in Newhaven, to his friend in this town.

"SIR,

"The late inhuman and unnatural incide in this city, has excited not only our attention, but beside our pity and detestation. The cause of this death is unknown. From letters which the deceased left behind him, but none can be excerpted which throws any light upon the matter. Some he affirms that the cause of his fatal resolution is unknown, and will remain so until the resurrection; in others there is a full manifestation of his intention to exhibit to the world a specimen of courage and magnanimity, in facing the greatest foe; in others he seems to express the sole reason of his conduct, intimating that the use of CARDS was the leading cause of it. He inveighs against gaming, and expresses his wishes, that if his companions ever attach themselves to the gambling table, they may have the curses of Deity showered down upon them in plentiful effusions.

"He left behind him a will, in which he gave to a young lady twenty five pounds for a mourning dress; and eight dollars for a sermon, which he requested might be preached the Sunday subsequent to his death. He likewise appointed, as bearers, some of his most intimate friends, for whom he provided mourning gloves, which he requested them to keep during their lives, in remembrance of him. He also desired to be buried in his apparel, and with as much ostentation as possible. A Jury of Inquisition sat upon his body after his death, and finally concluded him to be in a state of insanity, notwithstanding the coolness and premeditation which his letters seem to indicate.

"On the day of his death he appeared to be very thoughtful, and unsociable, like a person who has some prospect in his mind which requires deep meditation. He went to one of the stores in town, purchased himself a pistol, went home to his room, pulled off his coat, stood up before the glass, placed his pistol a little behind his ear, and fired the contents into his brain! The ball went so far through his head, as to be felt on the side opposite that which it entered. In one of his letters he mentions that he had lived long enough, and had for a considerable time waited for a natural death, but as that was not permitted, he should take the liberty to terminate a tedious life himself. He also mentions that he intended to have terminated his existence six weeks sooner than he really did, but as he could not obtain a pistol for that purpose, he was obliged to defer the matter."

Extract of a letter from Groton, dated April 6.

"*I broke open this letter to communicate to you the remarkable instance of an Hen, belonging to Mr. William Bancroft, of this town, that was found the last week in the hay in his barn which has been buried ever since last October, and is now alive. It is supposed she was on her nest when they took in their harvest, and covered up at that time. She had no food except clover hay and its seed, for the space of five months and an half, nor a drop of moisture in her mouth that is known of. She had made a walk of about ten feet in length, and just her height and breadth. When she was first taken up she had not the use of her limbs, and fell down when any person attempted to make her walk. There never was one known to live so long before without gravel or sand. I went on the mow of hay myself, and saw the place where she had lain, so that you may rely on the truth of the foregoing. The hen is now recovering fast, and goes with the other fowls as common.*

State of Newyork.

NEWYORK, April 23.

ON MONDAY last.

ARRIVED in this city amidst the acclamations of all ranks of citizens, his Excellency John Adams, Esq; Vice President of the United States. The cavalcade which escorted his Excellency into the city was numerous and truly respectable. From the Connecticut line to Kingsbridge, he was attended by the light horse of West-Chester county, under the command of Major Platard. At Kingsbridge, he was met by Gen. Malcom, with the officers of his brigade and the city troop of horse, commanded by Capt. Stokes. Also by officers of distinction, many members of Congress, and a large number of citizens, in carriages and on horseback. On passing the fort a federal salute was fired. His Excellency alighted at the house of the hon. John Jay, Esquire.

A committee of both houses of Congress, appointed for that purpose, attended to congratulate his Excellency on his arrival.

ON TUESDAY,

A committee of the senate consisting of Mr. Strong and Mr. Izard, conducted the Vice President to the senate chamber, and Mr. Langdon, the President protem pore, left the chair, and addressing the Vice President, said "That he had it in charge from the senate, to introduce him to the chair of the house, and to congratulate him on his appointment to the office of the Vice President of the United States of America." He then conducted the Vice President to the chair, who addressed the Senate in a very elegant speech.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, May 11.

We are informed, that on Thursday fe'nnight, his Excellency the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, commenced his Administration, by a speech to both houses of Congress. It is said to have given the highest satisfaction to all parties. His Excellency declared his determination of receiving NO SALARY for his services.

Extract from the proceedings of the house of Representatives of the United States.

Saturday April 25.

Mr. BENSON laid before the house a report agreed to by the committee of both houses appointed to determine the time, place and manner in which, and person by whom, the oath prescribed by the constitution, should be administered to the PRESIDENT. The substance of which was, that his Excellency had been waited upon by the committee, and that he had been pleased to say, that any time and place Congress should prescribe, would be agreeable to him. The committee therefore recommended, that he should be introduced in form to the two houses on Thursday next, in the senate chamber; and that, for the accommodation of the citizens who might be spectators on the occasion, the two houses should conduct the President from the senate to the representatives' chamber, where his Excellency should take the oath required by the constitution, to be administered to him by the chancellor of this state; and that a committee be appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

From a New York paper of April 28.

Thursday next being the day appointed for administering the oath required by the Constitution to his Excellency the illustrious PRESIDENT of the United States; before the solemn transaction, public prayers are to be offered up by the several congregations in this city, to solicit the Divine Benediction on the President, Vice President and on the Representatives in Congress, that it may please God Almighty, the fountain of wisdom and power, to grant to them the true spirit of their high trust.

Accurate Account of the respect paid to His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Esq; President of the United States, on his journey to, and arrival at, the seat of Government.*

Philadelphia. His Excellency arrived in that city on the 20th ultimo, at one o'clock, accompanied by President Mifflin, Governor St. Clair, the speaker of the assembly, the chief justice, Hon. Mr. Read, the attorney general, and secretary Thompson, escorted by several corps military, and a numerous concourse of citizens — was exceedingly respectable. On this occasion the raptures of a grateful people broke forth in such emphatical expressions, as, long live George Washington, the father of the people, &c. An elegant entertainment (of 250 covers) was celebrated at the city tavern, prepared for his Excellency, by the citizens, at which a number of toasts were drank, attended by the discharge of ordnance, and a band of music; two ships, in the river, were handsomely dressed. A variety of addresses, from classes judicial, civil, military, and maritime, were presented to his Excellency, expressive on the occasion, to which his Excellency was pleased to return respectful replies, couched in terms which indicate, that the first chair in the union will be ornamented with the essence of the republican virtues — *dignified humility.* "How excellent is *glory* when earned by virtue!"

How different is power when derived from its only just source, the people, from that which is derived from hereditary succession! The first magistrates of the nations of Europe assume the titles of Gods, and treat their subjects like an inferior race of animals; Washington delights to shew that he is a man, and, instead of assuming the pomp of master, acts as if he considered himself the friend of the people.

On the morning of the 21st, his Excellency continued his journey through Newjersey, and about three o'clock, was conducted into Trenton, by civil and military, and an admiring concourse.

Trenton has been twice memorable during the war, once by the capture of the Hessians, & again by the repulse of the whole British army, in their attempt to cross the bridge, the evening before

the battle of *Princeton*; recollecting these memorable circumstances, the ladies of Trenton formed a design and carried it into execution solely under their direction, to testify to his Excellency, by the celebration of these actions, the grateful sense they retained of the safety and protection afforded by him, to the daughters of New jersey.

A triumphal arch was raised on the bridge, 20 feet wide, supported by thirteen pillars. The centre of the arch, from the ground, was about twenty feet. Each pillar was entwined with leaves of evergreen: The arch, which extended about twelve feet along the bridge, was covered with laurel, and decorated on the inside with evergreens and flowers. On the front of the arch, or that side to which his Excellency approached, was the following inscription, in large gilt letters:

"THE DEFENDER OF THE MO-
"THERS, WILL BE THE PROTEC-
"TOR OF THE DAUGHTERS.

The upper and lower sides of this inscription were ornamented with wreaths of evergreen, and artificial flowers of all kinds, made for the purpose, beautifully interspersed. On the centre of the arch, above the inscription, was a Dome or Copula of flowers and evergreens, encircling the dates of those glorious actions, inscribed in large gilt letters. The summit of the Dome displayed a large *sun flower*, which pointing to the sun, was designed to express this sentiment or motto:

"TO YOU ALONE,"

As emblematic of the unparralleled unanimity of sentiment, in the millions of the United States.

A numerous train of ladies leading their daughters in their hands, assembled at the arch, thus to thank their defender and protector.

As his Excellency passed under the arch, he was addressed in the following Sonata, *composed and set to music for the occasion, and sung by a number of young misses, dressed in white, and crowned with wreaths and chaplets of flowers.*

SONATA.

We'come, mighty chief! once more,
We'come to this grateful shore:
Now no mercenary foe
Aims again the fatal blow—
Aims at thee the fatal blow.

Virgins fair and matrons grave,
Those thy conq'ring arms did save,
Build for thee triumphal bowers:
Strew, ye fair, his way with flowers,
Strew your hero's way with flowers.

Each of the singers held a basket in their hands, which, when they sung, "Strew your hero's way with flowers," they scattered before him.

The ladies of Trenton have displayed a degree of taste elegance & patriotism on this occasion, which does them the highest honor, and I believe stands unexampled; but what particularly merits observation all expence was most carefully avoided: The materials of the structure were the most plain and unpolished, and cost the ladies but the labour of a few evenings in preparing flowers.

The General being presented with a copy of the Sonata, was pleased to address the following CARD to the ladies.

To the ladies of Trenton, who were assembled on the 21st day of April 1789, at the Triumphal arch erected by them on the bridge which extends across the Assanpinck Creek.

C A R D.

General Washington cannot leave this place without expressing his acknowledgements to the Matrons and Young Ladies, who received him in so novel and grateful a manner, at the triumphal arch in Trenton, for the exquisite sensations he experienced in that affecting moment. The astonishing contrast between his former and actual situation on the same spot, the elegant taste with which it was adorned for the present occasion and the innocent appearance of the white rob'd choir, who met him with the gratulatory song, have made such an impression on his remembrance, as, he assures them will never be effaced.

Trenton, April 21, 1789.

At Elizabethtown he was received by three senators and five Representatives of the United States; & three officers of the state and corporation; with whom he embarked on board the barge, built for the purpose of wafting him across the bay. Thirteen pilots, in white uniforms rowed the barge. Thomas Randal, Esq; acting as Cockswain.

It is impossible to do justice in an attempt to describe the scene exhibited on his Excellency's approach to the city. Innumerable multitudes thronged the shores, the wharves, and the shipping, waiting with pleasing anticipation his arrival. His Catholic Majesty's sloop of war the Galviston, the ship North Caroline (Mr. Dohrman's) and other vessels, were drest, manned, and highly decorated. His Excellency's barge was accompanied by several other barges, in one of which were the hon. the board of Treasury, the minister of foreign affairs and the Secretary at war, besides a long train of vessels & boats from New jersey and Newyork. As he passed the Galviston she fired a salute of 13 guns. The ship North Carolina, and the battery, also welcomed his approach with the same number.

The whole water scene was highly animated, moving in regular order: the grand Gala formed an object the most interesting imaginable.

On his Excellency's arrival at the stairs, prepared and ornamented, at Murray's wharf, for his landing, he was saluted by Col. Bauman's artillery, & received & congratulated by his Excellency the Governor, and the officers of the State & corporation; from whence the procession moved in the following order, viz.

Col. Lewis, accompanied by Majors Morton and Van Horne.
Troop of Dragoons Capt. Stakes.
German grenadiers, Capt. Scriba,
Band of Music.
Infantry of the brigade, Capt. Swartout and Steddiford.
Grenadiers, Capt. Harsin,
Regiment of Artillery, Col. Bauman,
Band of Music.
General Malcom, and aid.
Officers of the Militia, two and two.
Committee of Congress.
The PRESIDENT; Governor Clinton
President's Suite,
Officers of the state,
Mayor and Aldermen of Newyork.
The Reverend Clergy,
Their Excellencies the French and Spanish Ambassadors, in their carriages.
The whole followed by an immense concourse of citizens.

The Procession moved through Queen street to the house prepared for the reception of the President; from whence he was conducted, without form, to the Governor's, where his Excellency dined.

ON Saturday evening last was found at the door of Noah Smith Esq; in this town, a portmanteau, or wallet containing a quantity of medicine. Whoever has lost the same, on describing their property, may receive it again, paying charges,

Bennington, May 11 1789. 02

THE subscribers being appointed, by the hon. Judge of Probate for the district of Manchester, Commissioners to adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. Daniel Smith, late of Rupert, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, at Mr. Thaddeus Munson's, in Manchester on the 2d Tuesday of June, September, and December next, from two until six P. M. on each of said days. No account will be allowed unless properly attested.

ENOCH WOODBRIDGE, }
WILLIAM GOULD, } Com'rs.
THADDEUS MUNSON. }

Manchester, May 2, 1789. 0tf

The proprietors of Fairlee, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, having been legally notified to pay to the subscriber, several assessments on their rights, shares or lots of land in said town and they being yet delinquent in whole or in part; all such delinquents are hereby informed, that so much of their respective rights, shares or lots of land, in said Fairlee, will be sold at public vendue, on Monday the 22d of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of the subscriber in said Fairlee, as will pay the amount of taxes due, with incidental charges, unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of seventeen pounds eleven shillings, due on each right which hath no sum prefixed, viz.

Moses Harvey	Fellows Billings
Israel Chauncey	Eleazer Mattoon
Alexander Smith	David Warner
Daniel Jones	Nathan Goodman
Solomon Boltwood, jun.	Samuel Stevens,
Moses Cook	Charles Chauncey
Ebenezer Dickinson	Richard Chauncey
David Parsons	Ebenezer Moody
Jonathan Hunt	John Blair
Salomon Elsworth	Jonathan Hubbard
Israel Hubbard,	John Eastman
Theodore Atkinson, Esq:	Josiah Chauncey
	Joseph Dickinson
Joseph Hubbard	Joseph Wright
Oliver Willard	Samuel Airs
Phineas Lyman	Ebenezer Slaughton,
Isaac Goode'e	His Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq; 500 acres, £26 11
Mark Hunking Wentworth, Esq:	
William Baxton	
Peter Marshall	Thomas Frink
Noadiah Lewis	Wilder Willard
Nathaniel Bartlet	Samuel Wentworth, Esq;
Justin Bull	
Abner Cooley	Ebenezer Dickinson, jun.
Robert Dickinson	
Joseph Church	Thomas Elwell
Samuel Hunt	John Cock
Samuel Hunt	Robert Emmons
Jonathan Greely	Ebenezer Mattoon, jun.
Arad Hunt	
Oliver Warner	Samuel Belknap
Simeon Clark	David Blodget
John Stringling	Isaac Ward
Caleb Pomeroy	Gideon Dickinson
Hezekiah Hubbard	Martin Smith

ISRAEL MOREY, Prop. Collector.

Fairlee, April 27, 1789. 0W3

The proprietors of Randolph in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who are delinquent in paying two proprietors taxes, one granted September the second, 1784 for two dollars on each right; the other granted May 22, 1787, for one dollar on each right, as notified in this paper heretofore, hereby informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue at the subscriber's dwelling house in Randolph, on the fifth day of June next, at nine o'clock, A. M. as will pay said taxes with legal cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of said delinquent proprietors are as follows with the sums respectively due, specified.

Due from the undermentioned 6s. each.

Silas Adams,	John Lofoll,
James Bridget,	William Lewis,
Henry Bridget,	John Mannoville,
James Bridget, jun.	Timothy Miller,
Stephen Bond,	John Pain,
Caleb Clark, jun.	Lemuel Pain,
Thomas Eddy,	Experience Storrs,
Jeremiah Griswold,	Aaron Storrs,
Joshua Hendy,	Bela Turner,
Ribu Price,	John Troop,
Bildad Kibby,	Moses Vincent,

Delinquent 18s each. Unless marked.

Zenas Alden,	Andrew M Kenny,
Stephen Burroughs,	Israel Convos,
Stephen Fisk,	Oliver Pinney,
Barnabas Hassel,	Huckin Storrs,
John Hoyte,	Huckin Storrs, jun.
Joseph Kneland,	Jonathan Wales,
Joel Kibbon,	Abraham Waller,
Zebulon Lathrop, jun	John Woodard,
James M'Kenny	
Caleb Clark, 2s	Barnabas Perkins, 9s.
Ariel Egerton, 12s.	William Evins, 2s.
Joseph Green, 14s2.	James Steel, 12s.
John Goodrich, 12s.	Samuel Steel, 15s.
Eleazer Huntington, 8s.	Benjamin Bigbee, 4s4
	Samuel Bennett, 2s.
Dyer Hibbard 12s.	

ASA EGERTON, Collector.

Whereas the legislature of the state of Vermont, at their session in Newbury 1787, granted a tax of two-pence on each acre of land in the town of Corinth, in the county of Orange, for the purpose of making public roads and bridges in said town.

Therefore, the subscriber warns the land owners of said town, to pay said tax to him, on or before the 20th of August next, or so much of their lands will be exposed for sale; at two o'clock P. M. of said day, at the dwelling house of Mr. Zaccheus Lovewell, innholder in said Corinth; as will pay said tax with legal cost arising thereon

MANSFIELD SAPLIN, Collector.

Corinth, April 21, 1789 0w3

WHEREAS the Legislature did, at their session in October last, levy a tax of five-pence on the pound, on the poles and rateable estate of the inhabitants of this state, to be collected and paid into the Treasury by the first day of February then next; this is to give notice that it will be the duty of the Treasurer, to issue his extents against the delinquent collectors of said tax, after the 15th day of June next unless prevented by a settlement previous to that time.

SAMUEL MATTOCKS, Treasurer

State Vermont,

Treasurer's Office

Tinmouth, May 4, 1789.

N. B. There are other arrearages of taxes, a settlement of which, will also prevent cost. 0 3

WILL COVER this season, at the stable of SETH HUNT, in Shaftsbury, the noted HORSE

HERO.

HE is a beautiful black horse, full blooded, about 15 hands high; good carriage, and noted for getting fine colts.— The price will be one dollar for the single leap, two dollars the season, or four to ensure a colt.—Payment to be made in grain by the twenty-fifth of December, and if not made by that time to be in CASH. SETH HUNT.

N. B. Good pasturage for mares if required.

The vendue of lands for the general survey tax, as lately advertised in the news papers in this State, stands adjourned to the first Tuesday of June next, then to be holden at the house of Col. Thomas Johnson, in Newbury, at ten o'clock, A. M. JOHN G. BAILEY, Sheriff.

Newbury, March 24, 1789. 8wo

A variety of
BLANKS,
For SALE at this Office.

Parnassian Chronicle.

Speech of an Indian chief, on the injustice of the first settlers of America, in depriving the natives of their lands.

ASSEMBLED, ye Sonops no more with delight,
To follow the deer in his sporting or flight,
To range the wide forests, for visit or game,
And with the keen arrow emblazon your fame—
Methinks on your brows discontent I beheld,
And grief, like yon mountain, its furrows unfold—
While bathing its trresses with chrystal supplies,
Its current resemb'es the gush from your eyes.
Suspend for a moment the plentiful tear,
And feather with patience your burdensome care:
Believe me, we're made by the parent above,
And plac'd on this spot by his wisdom & love—
Where through his indulgence our fathers once found,
An ample supply from the meadow and mound,
Unskill'd in the arts of far regions they stood—
And drew from the rivers and forests their food:
No fraud or injustice, by science refin'd,
Invaded their wishes, or sullied their mind.
O'er their native possessions content spread her wing,
And sleep on their labours thro' safety's soft spring;
Their title by him who made Indians, was given,
And registered fair in the volume of heaven.
How alter'd alas! is the scene of our day,
To the rovers of violence fallen a prey--
With our squaws and papoos were obliged to roam,
And steal as in dreary recesses a home
Of islands and shores where with bows we once stood,
And arrested the flight of the ravaging brood,
We are ravish'd, exil'd from, and torn by a crew,
Whom our sires ne'er injur'd, affronted or knew:
Yet these from their climes for religion (we're told)
To murder and rob us most piously roll'd.
Religion! O strange! that could thirst for our blood,
And seize on our rights, held of nature and God.
That spirit, my friends, who encircles us all,
And limits our rising our standing and fall,--
Who, calm as an evening that summer imparts,
Long waiting if justice would visit their hearts,
Now sweeps like a tempest, avenging our cause,
And grinds them with troub'e's unmerciful jaws.
By pride and ambition tormented and torn,
Despis'd of themselves, of all nations the scorn.
To poverty, tumult and stratagem giv'n,
Their counsels, perplexity's whirlwind hath driv'n
And seated in ruin, where revenge from us sent,
Cou'd not wish to exceed its horrifick extent.
How happy were we, in our deserts and wilds,
Who, free from grim Hunds's invasions and spoils,
Enjoy'd from their womb the unblemished spring,
And food unexcis'd from the hoof or the wing:
No halters, nor prisons, among us were bred,
No lawyers, nor pettifoggers, by us were fed,
Nor born of contention our tribes as we pass
Opposed to concord, vail'd Codom's black face.
Our lakes and their margins smil'd fresh on the day,
Unvisited to fatten the vultures of prey
Whose name for ever Evil.

The proprietors of Addison, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, are informed, that at their meeting holden at the house of Zadok Everett, Esq; in said Addison, on the eleventh day of March last, a tax of twenty-two shillings and three pence was voted on each proprietor's right, to defray the expence of allotting the third division, and other incidental charges. The said proprietors are hereby notified, to pay said tax to the subscriber, immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

SETH STORRS, Coll.

Addison, April 30, 1789. 9Bt

The proprietors of Marshfield, county of Orange, state of Vermont, who are delinquent in payment of the tax of £3 - 1 - 4 on each proprietors right, legally voted, to defray the expence of locating said town, attending the board of commissioners, getting out the charter, allotting the town into two divisions, and other incidental charges; are informed, that unless they pay the same, on or before the 23d day of June next, so much of their lands will be sold on that day, at two o'clock P. M. at Public Vendue, at the house of Col. Thomas Johnson, in Newbury, in said county, as will pay the same with costs.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of three pounds one shilling and four pence tax due on each right, viz.

Isaac Marsh, 35 rights.	Daniel Marsh 5do.
Ezekiel Root, 10 do.	Samuel Robinson,
Uriah Seymour, 7 do.	David Curtis,
Zephaniah Platt, 5 do.	Lois Robinson,
Nathaniel Platt, 4 do.	Elijah Flower,

THOMAS JOHNSON, Collector.

March 24, 1789. 9Bt

THE CELEBRATED HORSE,

TRYALL,

WILL COVER the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber in Sunderland, at the price of *Five Dollars.—Two Dollars and one half* the single leap——to be paid in GRAIN, on the first day of January next, if then not paid—to be paid in *cash*.

TRYALL is of a chesnut sorrell, with a small star in his forehead—rising fifteen hands and one half in height. This horse is full blooded, and nine years old this season:—He was got by the imported horse *Yorick*,—His dam was the imported mare *Nancy Bywell*, owned by JAMES LORD,—this mare run the courses with Mr. DELANEY's noted horse *Lath*, at *Warrick*, for £500, and distanced him the second heat. This horse was brought from *Maryland*, by Capt. JAMES HURD, of *New-Jersey*. His figure and appearance is elegant, and his reputation for getting GOOD Colts, is established;—to prevent any imposition on the public, the subscriber is possessed of the necessary testimony to prove the pedigree of this horse. Good pasture will be provided, and every attention given to such mares as any gentleman shall choose to send, by

LEMUEL BRADLEY.

Sunderland, April 30, 1789. 9tt

Whereas the legislature of the State of Vermont at their session in Manchester, in October last, did grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Pocock and county of Addison, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making roads and bridges in said town, and the same being committed to the care of the subscribers, to see the work done, & as the law gives the proprietors three months to pay the same in work on said roads, these are to warn said proprietors, that unless they pay the same by the 20th of August next, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

CYPRIAN EASTMAN,
JUSTUS ALLIS, } Comm.
HEN. M'LAUGHLIN.

Pocock, April 2, 1789. 8Bo

Whereas the legislature of the State of Vermont, at their session in October, 1788, granted a tax of one penny half penny on each acre of land in the township of Cornwall, in the county of Addison, Public rights excepted, for the purpose of paying Daniel Foot of Middlebury one half of the cost for building a bridge over Otter Creek at Middlebury Falls, & for making and repairing public roads and bridges in said town, and hath appointed us the subscribers to superintend and lay out said tax, for the purposes aforesaid. Public notice is hereby given to the proprietors and land owners in said township of Cornwall, that they have liberty to pay and work out said tax any time in the months of June, July and August next, by applying to either of the subscribers, who will set them to work in either of the aforesaid months, and not afterwards.

SAMUEL BENTON,
JOEL LINSLY, } Comm.
WILLIAM SLADE.

Cornwall, April 17, 1789. 8Bo.

Whereas application hath been made to me, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Cornwall, in the county of Addison, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Col. Samuel Benton, in said Cornwall, on the third Monday of July next, at one o'clock, P. M. Then and there to act on the following articles. 1st. To choose a moderator. 2d. To choose a clerk and Treasurer. 3d. To see if the proprietors will vote to lay out the remaining part of their rights. 4th, To see if the proprietors will choose a committee to prosecute the action of ejectment, in favour of Cornwall, against Whiting, and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

SAMUEL BENTON, Justice of Peace.

Cornwall, April 17, 1789. 8Bo

The proprietors of Turnersburgh, alias Chelsey, in the County of Orange and State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held the 4th day of February, 1783, at the house of Captain Abner Chamberlin, in Thetford, in said county, voted, a tax of five dollars on each original right, to pay the expence of letting out said township. Also at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at the house of Amos Robinson, in Hartford, in the county of Windsor. Voted, a tax of four dollars on each right, for the purpose of making roads and building bridge in said Chelsey. Also at a legal meeting held at said Robinson's, on the 2d Tuesday of February, 1785, voted a tax of two dollars on each right, and in February 1787, voted a tax of one dollar on each right in Addition to the two dollars, nine shillings of which for the purpose of building a saw mill, and the other nine shillings for the purpose of building a grist mill in said Chelsey. Also, at a legal meeting holden at said Robinson's, February 14, 1787. Voted, a tax of nine shillings on each right, for the purpose of cutting and clearing a county road, laid out through said Chelsey, by the State. Also, at a legal meeting at said Robinson's, held June 10, 1788, voted a tax of one dollar on each right, to pay proprietary charges, and for clearing the county road.

The above taxes being committed to me to collect, unless immediate payment be made to me the subscriber, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

AMOS ROBINSON, Collector.

Hartford, Feb. 10, 1789. 8wo

The proprietors and land owners of the townships of Versshire, Turnersburgh (alias) Chelsea, and Washington, are hereby informed, that the Committee appointed by the Legislature, for making roads in the county of Orange, have completed roads thro' said townships, agreeable to the act directing the same, and have laid their accounts before the County Court, which have been by them allowed, and the subscriber directed to collect the following taxes from the several towns, viz. From the proprietors of Versshire, one pound ten shillings per right: from the proprietors of Turnersburgh (alias) Chelsea, one pound nineteen shillings and six pence per right—and from the proprietors of Washington, one pound seven shillings and three pence per right.——The proprietors are therefore requested, to pay said taxes to the subscriber, in Newbury, or to William Malthe, in Versshire, immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JOHN G. BAILEY, Collector.

Newbury, March 24, 1789. 8wo

The proprietors of Maidstone, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the proprietors tax of £7 - 3 - 1, lawful money, on each right, which has been heretofore advertised, are hereby informed, that a necessary proportion of each delinquents right or share of land, will be sold at public vendue, at my dwelling house in said Maidstone, on the 4th day of June next, as will pay said tax with legal cost. The names of the delinquents, with the sums affixed to their names, are as follows, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Ebenezer Beardsley,	7	3	1
Gideon Wheeler,	5	13	1
Edmund Leavenworth,	5	6	11

JOHN RICH, Collector.

Maidstone March 27, 1789 8wo

TO BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

At Little Otter-Creek Falls, in Ferrisburgh, county of Addison, and state of Vermont, on Thursday, the 23d day of July next.

THE whole of that extensive FARM which lays on both sides of the said falls, consisting of about 630 Acres, with the Saw-mill & Grist mill, & all the other buildings erected and being on the premises. These lands are well known to be a very RICH SOIL; about one hundred and ten acres are at present laid down in wheat or grass—and about two hundred more are in fallow, and may be sown with wheat in the fall. Both mills are in good order—the grist-mill has two pair of stones, and is well frequented: and about one hundred pine logs are laying at the saw-mill, and will be sold with the lands:—There are two dwelling houses on the farm, one of which is two stories high, fifty feet long by thirty broad; a Barn eighty-two feet by forty, Stables, Smithy, and other out houses:—The crop, with the cattle, horses, and instruments of husbandry, will go with the lands—and possession of the whole will be given immediately after the sale.——WILLIAM LOW will show the premises.

AT the same time and place will be be sold, a FARM, in Pawlet, county of Rutland, and state of Vermont; at present possessed by ELISHA AVERILL, consisting of about TWO HUNDRED ACRES, mostly old cleared land, with two dwelling houses, two Barns, Stable and a Store, which has been for some time past occupied by a Merchant. The Cattle, & instruments of husbandry, will be sold with the land; and possession will be given to the purchaser upon the separation of the ensuing crop from the ground.——The said ELISHA AVERILL will show the premises.

The purchaser will be fully accommodated with time to make the payments—for which, and other particulars, apply any day before the sale, to the said WILLIAM LOW, at Ferrisburgh.

Ferrisburgh, March 10, 1789. 44 7t7

The proprietors of Waterfield, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, are hereby notified, that their meeting stands adjourned to the Court House, in Woodstock, on Tuesday the second day of June next, at ten o'clock forenoon.

STEPHEN MAINE, P. C.

Hartland, April 11, 1789. 8wo

WILL COVER at the stable of Mr. ABRAHAM MERRIFIELD, in Arlington, the beautiful Imported HORSE

PEACOCK,

He is of a handsome black, fifteen hands high well marked, and equal in speed to any horse in the State, and his going not inferior. He will cover at the moderate price of ONE DOLLAR the single leap or THREE DOLLARS the season.

SAMUEL ROBINSON.

Bennington, April 20, 1789. 7t0

Just published and now ready for sale, at the Printing Office, in Bennington.

(Price 9d)

THE

FATAL EFFECTS OF SEDUCTION:

A

TRAGEDY.

Written for the Use of the Students of CLIO HALL, in Bennington, to be acted on their quarter day, April 28, 1789. Founded on the story of an unhappy young lady late of Boston.

By a Friend to Literature.

(MONDAY, *May* 18, 1789.) THE (Numb. 51 of Vol. VI.)

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON:---Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

With generous Freedom for our constant GUIDE,---the scorn Controul, and print for every Sive.

An ADMONITION to those who glory in seducing the affections of the FAIR, and then desert them.

NO man ought to make his pretensions to a lady, till he is fully convinced that her person, her temper, and her fortune, are perfectly agreeable to his circumstances and way of thinking; for without such previous knowledge, he undertakes at random the most important affair of life; and then no wonder it he involves himself in difficulties & uneasiness.

Love—whatever some may think of it, is a passion not to be sported with; nor is the affection of a lady to be attempted, till a man is assured his own conduct is fixed on a lasting principle. All imaginary caution is necessary and advisable beforehand; but after his professions of regard, his services and solicitations have won the heart, and made him dear to her, reason, honor, justice, all oblige him to make good his engagements, and to be careful of her peace. Then there is no recreating; nor can any thing but her loss of virtue justify his leaving her. And whether he has promised her marriage or not, makes very little difference; for surely, if he has courted her affections, and gained them, upon the reasonable supposition that he intended making her his wife, the contract is, in the sight of heaven of equal force. He who basely imposes on the heart of an unsuspecting girl, and after winning her affections and esteem, by the soft and prevailing rhetoric of courtship, can ungenerously leave her to sorrow & complaining, is more detestible than a robber; in the same proportion as private treachery is more villainous than open force; and money of less concern than happiness.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

On Saturday the chamber of commerce met at the Coffee house, about half past 11 o'clock, in consequence of a special call from the President. From hence they proceeded, in form, to the house of his Excellency the President of the United States, headed by John Broome, Theophylact Beach, and John Murray, Esquires.

On their arrival at the President's, they were conducted into the audience room, and upon his Excellency's entering, Mr. Broom, president of the chamber, addressed him to the following effect; that he had the honor, in the name of that corporation, to congratulate his Excellency upon his late arrival in this city, under the dignified character of President of the United States, and also to inform him that the members of the Chamber felt a singular pleasure in having a gentleman of his distinguished talents appointed to preside over the Union; and further assured him, that it would be their uniform endeavour by every constitutional exertion in their power, to render his Excellency's administration prosperous and happy.

To which his Excellency replied to the following effect:

That he was greatly obliged to the gentlemen of the chamber for that mark of their politeness and respect, and that he should be happy at all times, as far as lay with him, to promote the interest of commerce.

"This great occasion arrested the public attention beyond all power of description; the hand of industry was suspended; and the various pleasures of the capital were concentred to a single enjoyment." All ranks and professions expressed their feelings, in loud acclamations; and with rapture hailed the arrival of the FATHER of his COUNTRY.

The illumination of the city on Thursday evening was brilliant. The transparent paintings, in various quarters, did honor to the ingenuity and public spirit of the parties concerned in their exhibition.

The spontaneous effusions of gratitude to the illustrious WASHINGTON, exhibited by all ranks of people, in a thousand various indications of the sublime principle, are the highest reward that virtue enjoys, next to a conscious approbation, which always precedes such unassembled testimonials of public affection.

Many persons who were in the crowd, on Thursday, were heard to say, that they should now die contented, nothing being wanted to complete their happiness, previous to this auspicious period, but the sight of the Saviour of our Country.

A sloop that ran out of Elizabeth town, to join in the Gala, from that place, on Thursday, was filled with a collection of the fair daughters of Columbia, who enlivened the scene by singing a variety of expressive & animated airs.

Speech of his Excellency JOHN ADAMS, Esq; on taking his seat as Vice President of the United States.

Gentlemen of the Senate.

INVITED to this respectable station by the suffrages of our fellow citizens, according to the constitution, I have thought it my duty cheerfully to accept it. Unaccustomed to refuse any public service, however dangerous to my reputation; or disproportioned to my talents, it would have been inconsistent to have adopted another maxim of conduct, at this time, when the prosperity of the country, and the liberties of the people, require perhaps as much as ever, the attention of those who possess any share of the public confidence.

I should be destitute of sensibility, if, upon my arrival in this city, and presentation to this Legislature, and especially to this Senate, I could see, without emotion, so many of those characters, of whose virtuous exertions I have so often been a witness; from whose countenances and examples I have ever derived encouragement and animation; whose disinterested friendship has supported me in many intricate conjunctures of public affairs, at home & abroad: Those celebrated defenders of the liberties of this country, whom menaces could not intimidate, corruption seduce, nor flattery allure: Those intrepid assertors of the rights of mankind, whose philosophy and policy have enlightened the world in twenty years, more than it was ever before enlightened in many centuries, by ancient schools or modern universities.

I must have been inattentive to the course of events, if I were either ignorant of the fame or insensible to the merit of those other characters in the Senate, to whom it has been my misfortune to have been, hitherto, personally unknown.

It is with satisfaction that I congratulate the people of America on the formation of the National Constitution, and the fair prospect of a consistent administration of a government of laws. On the acquisition of an House of Representatives, chosen by themselves; of a Senate thus composed by their own State Legislatures, and on the prospect of an executive authority in the hands of one whose portrait I shall not presume to draw: Were I blessed with powers to do justice to his character, it would be impossible to increase the confidence or affection of his country, or make the smallest addition to his glory. This can only be effected by a discharge of the present exalted trust on the same principles, with the same abilities and virtues which have uniformly appeared in all his former conduct, public or private.

May I nevertheless be indulged to inquire; if we look over the catalogue of the first Magistrates of nations, whether they have been denominated Presidents or Consuls, Kings or Princes, where shall we find one whose commanding talents and virtues, whose over-ruling good fortune, have so completely united all hearts and voices in his favor; who enjoyed the esteem and admiration of foreign nations and fellow citizens with equal unanimity? Qualities so uncommon, are no common blessing to the country that possess them. By those great qualities, and their benign effects, has providence marked out the head of this nation, with an hand so distinctly visible, as to have been seen by all men and mistaken by none.

It is not for me to interrupt your deliberations by any general observations on the state of the nation, or by recommending or proposing any particular measures. It would be superfluous to gentlemen of your great experience to urge the necessity of order. It is only necessary to make an apology for myself. Not wholly without experience in public assemblies, I have been more accustomed to take a share in the debates than to preside in their deliberations. It shall be my constant endeavour to behave towards every member of this most honorable body, with all that consideration, delicacy and decorum which becomes the delicacy of his station and character! but if, from inexperience or inadvertency, any thing should ever escape me, inconsistent with propriety, I must entreat you, by imputing it to its true cause, and not to any want of respect, to pardon and excuse it.

A trust of the greatest magnitude is committed to this legislature, and the eyes of the world are upon you. Your country expects, from the results of your deliberations, in concurrence with the other branches of government,---consideration abroad, and contentment at home - Prosperity, Order, Justice, Peace, and Liberty: And may God Almighty's Providence assist you to answer their just expectations.

JOHN ADAMS.

April 21.

NEW YORK, May 1.

Yesterday took place, according to the resolution of the two houses of Congress, the ceremony of the introduction of his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, to the presidency of the United States.

The scene was extremely solemn and impressive; we imagine the public cannot be more satisfactorily informed, than by an unembellished recital of the events, and a simple picture of the figures which composed it.

At nine o'clock, A. M. the clergy of different denominations assembled their congregations in their respective places of worship, and offered up prayers for the safety of the President.

About twelve o'clock the procession moved from the house of the President in Cherry street, through Dock-street, and Broad-street, to Federal-hall; in the following order:

Col. Lewis, supported by two officers.
Capt. Stokes, with the troop of horse.
Artillery.
Major Van Horne.
Grenadiers, under Capt. Harfin.
German Grenadiers, under Capt. Scriba.
Major Bicker.
The infantry of the Brigade.
Major Chrystie.
Sheriff.
The Committee of the Senate.
The PRESIDENT and suite.
The Committee of the Representatives.
The hon. Mr. Jay, Gen. Knox, Chancellor Livingston, and several other gentleman of distinction.
Civil officers on each side.
Then followed a multitude of citizens.

When they came within a short distance of the Hall, the troop formed a line on both sides of the way, and his Excellency passing through the ranks, was conducted into the building, and in the Senate chamber introduced to both houses of Congress---immediately afterwards, accompanied by the two houses, he went into the gallery, fronting Broad street, where, in the presence of an immense concourse of citizens, he took the oath prescribed by the constitutions, which was administered to him by the Hon. R. R. Livingston, Esq. Chancellor of the state of Newyork.

Immediately after he had taken the oath, the Chancellor proclaimed him President of the United States.---Was answered by the discharge of 13 guns, and by loud repeated shouts; on this the President bowed to the people, and the air again rang with their acclamations. His Excellency with the two houses, then retired to the Senate chamber where he made the following SPEECH.

Fellow citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

AMONG the vicissitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxieties, than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order, and received on the 14th day of the present month. On the one hand, I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the asylum of my declining years; a retreat which was rendered every day more necessary as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health to the gradual waste committed on it by time. On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens, a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondence, one, who, inheriting inferior endowment from nature, and unpractised in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver, is, that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance, by which it might be affected. All I dare hope, is, that if in executing this task, I have been too much swayed by a grateful remembrance of former instances, or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendant proof of the confidence of my fellow citizens; and have thence too little consulted my incapacity as well as disinclination, for the weighty and untried cares before me; my *error* will be palliated by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by my country, with some share of that partiality in which they originated.

Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station; it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe---who presides in the counsels of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes; and may enable every instrument employed in its administration, to execute with success; the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own; nor those of my fellow citizens at large, less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand, which conducts the affairs of men more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency. And in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations, and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to prelage. These reflections arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking, that there are none under the influence of which, the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence.

By the article establishing the executive department, it is made the duty of the President, "to recommend to your consideration, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." The circumstances under which I now meet you, will acquit me from entering into that subject, further than to refer to the great constitutional charter under which you are assembled, and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstaces, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute, in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honorable qualifications, I behold the surest pledges, that as one side no local prejudices, or attachments; no seperate views, nor party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests; so, on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the preeminence of free government, be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the respect of the world.

I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire; since there is no truth more thoroughly established, than that there exists in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness; between duty and advantage; between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity. Since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smile of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itself has ordained. And since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked, on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide, how far an exercise of the occasional power delegated by the fifth article of the constitution, is rendered expedient at the present juncture, by the nature of objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them.

Instead of undertaking particular recommendation on this subject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good.

For I assure myself that whilst you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience; a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question, how far the former can be more impregnably fortified, or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted.

To the preceeding observations I have one to add, which will be most properly addressed to the house of representatives. It concerns myself and will therefore be as brief as possible.

When I was first honoured with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution, I have in no instance departed. And being still under the impressions which produced it, I must decline, as inapplicable to myself, any share in the personal emoluments, which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the executive department; and must accordingly pray, that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed, may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

Having thus imparted, to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together; I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign parent of the human race, in humble supplication, that since he has been pleased to favour the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquility, and dispositions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity on a form of government, for the security of their union, and the advancement of their happiness; so his divine blessing may be equally *conspicuous* in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures on which the success of this government must depend.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His excellency, accompanied by the vice-president, the speaker of the house of representatives, and both houses of Congress, then went to Paul's Chapel, where divine service was performed by the right Rev. Dr. Provoft, bishop of the Episcopal church of this state, and chaplain to Congress.

The religious solemnity being ended, the president was escorted to his house, and the citizens retired to their homes.

In the evening was exhibited, under the direction of Col. Bauman, a very ingenious and splendid shew of fire works, the varie-

ous kinds of which, want of time will not permit us to particularize. Between the fort and the Bowling Green, stood conspicuous, a superb and brilliant transparent painting. In the centre of which was the portrait of the president, represented under the emblem of fortitude; on his right hand justice, representing the senate of the United States; and on his left, wisdom representing the house of representatives. The arms of the United States, and several figures, and decorations were painted with great taste and judgment in the front of the structure. The count de Moustier's house was elegantly illuminated, and a variety of transparent paintings were exhibited. His excellency Don Diego de Gardoqui's house also displayed a great assemblage of beautiful figures, executed in the most masterly and striking manner, and which attracted considerable attention from the vast multitude of citizens assembled to view the various scenes of the evening.

The ceremony of this memorable day, completed the organization of the federable body. Every honest man must feel a singular facility in contemplating this day. Good government, the best of blessings, now commences, under favorable auspices. We beg leave to congratulate our readers on the great event.

Merit must be great, when it can call forth the *voluntary* honors of a free and enlightened people: But the attention shewn on this occasion, were not merely *honorary*, they were the tribute of gratitude, due to a man whose life has been one series of labors for the public good---upon a scale of eminence, that Heaven never before assigned to a mortal. These labors have been atchieved so perfectly, that future ages shall acknowledge the justice of the poet, when they read,

"*So near perfection, that he stood*
"*Upon the boundary line,*
"*Of finite, from infinite good,*
"*Of human from divine.*"

The wise, the good, and truly great, among mankind, have uniformly professed to be actuated by similar motives in their pursuits, either as *governed*, or *governors*, *patriots*, *heroes statesmen*, or *legislators*.---those motives have been the PUBLIC GOOD, under the Superintendence of DIVINE PROVIDENCE.---What can exhibit the dignity of human nature in greater perfection?

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

Extract of a letter from Wioming, March 27.

"Major John Jenkins, Solomon Earl, ---- Biker, and William Ransom, about the 10th instant, were surveying land near the lakes; one morning about 4 o'clock, 4 Tuscarora Indians and a squaw made an attack upon them in their cabin; the Indians put the muzzles of their guns into the cabin, and each fired; Baker was killed, & Earl dangerously wounded. This awoke Major Jenkins and Ransom; the Indians rushed in with their knives and tomahawks; but Jenkins, by an instantaneous effort of bravery, caught hold of an ax and knock'd down two Indians; afterwards Ransom assisted, and they beat the Indians off, and took each of them guns, tomahawks, &c. Jenkins and his surviving companion lodged that night in the said cabin with the dead and wounded, and next day returned with Earl to Geneva (a town on the lake). A scout was directly sent after these Indians; when they arrived at the cabin, they found the Indians had been back and taken off all their provisions, their object in this bloody attack. Four Indians are sent in quest of the villains, and have pledged their honor that they will not return without their bodies or scalps. God preserve their honor."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Alexandria, to his correspondent in Georgetown (Maryland) dated March 28, 1789.

"I have just returned from Mount Vernon, where I was present at a scene which made every patriotic pulse vibrate with the most pleasurable sensations. This, sir, was a tribute of a new citizen of the United States, to their illustrious President. Mr. John F. Amelung, a native of Germany, and an artist of considerable eminence, migrated to this country with a large family and extensive fortune; having contemplated the soil, commerce, &c. he selected with prudence a central situation, for the establishment of a manufactory of the first magnitude and importance, in which he he has succeeded beyond all hopes and expectations; through his vast exertions he is enabled now to supply the United States with every species of Glass, the quality of which is equal if not superior to that imported, while he actually undersells all foreign traders in that article in our markets. To the testimony of the ablest connoisseurs and characters of taste and respectability, it only remained for Mr. Amelung to court the patronage of the Great Patriot, and I had the good fortune to be present at an offering to his Excellency, of two capacious goblets of double flint glass, exhibiting the General's coat of arms, &c. The conversation naturally embraced and discussed our manufacturing interests, and was managed with such delicate address, as to pay a compliment to the ingenuity and labors of this celebrated artist, who has supported, without intermission, 300 hands these three years past with the utmost credit and character. New-Bremen, which gives appelation to this manufactory, is situated on Monocaly, contiguous to the waters of Potowmac, by which he may in time supply the seaport towns of the eastern and southern states, and thus give domestic circulation to an immense quantity of specie remited annually for this article alone to foreign merchants."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated January 3.

"The last accounts from Barbary mention, that the Dey of Algiers had declared war against Denmark; they likewise mention that the quarrel between the Emperor of Morocco and the Dey is made up, it seems the Emperor was obliged to pay a large sum of money down, besides all the expences the Dey was put to on account of the rupture."

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, May 18.

The Honorable CONGRESS *have laid an Impost Duty on the following articles, viz.*

	Cents.		Cents.
Hemp, per cwt.	50	*Beer, Ale, & Porter*, in casks per gal.	8
Malt, per bush.	10	Do. in bottles per doz.	24
Nails and *Spikes*, per lb.	1	*Tallow Candles*, per lb.	2
Salt, per bushel, (except such as is used on fish and provisions exported)	6	Wax and Spermaceti do.	6
Tobacco, manufactured per lb.	6	*Soap*, do.	2
Snuff, per lb.	10	*Boots*, per pair	50
Wool Cards, per doz.	50	*Shoes, Slippers, Gallosshoes*,	10
Coal, per bush.	3	*Steel*, unwrought, 112 lb.	56
Cheese, per lb.	4	*Cables* per cwt.	50
Distilled *Spirits*, Jamaica proof,	15	Other *Cordage*,	50
Do inferior proof,	12	*Yarns*, and untanned do.	60
Molasses,	6	*Twine* and *Pack Thread*,	100
Madeira *Wine*,	33⅓	*Mackrel, Salmon*, or *Shad*, per bbl.	75
Other *Wines*,	20	*Fish*, per quintal,	6
Brown *Sugar*, per lb.	1	*Anchors*, 7½ per cent, advol.	
Loaf do.	3	*Tin-Ware*, 7½ per cent, advol	
Other *Sugars*,	1½	Every riding *Carriage*, 15 per cent advol.	
Coffee,	2½		
Cocoa,	1		
Glass, 10 per cent advol.			

Blank Books. Printing and wrapping *Paper, Pasteboard, Cabinet-Ware metal Buttons. Sadlery, leather Gloves, Millinery, Castings of Iron*, slit or rolled *Iron*, tanned *Leather*, other manufactures of *Leather, Canes, Walking Sticks* and *Horse Whips*. 7½ per cent. ad valorum.

Upon all *Teas*, imported from China, in ships built and owned by citizens of the United States, as follows:

Bohea *Tea*, per lb. 6 cents. Souchong and other black do. 10 do. Superior Green do. 10 do. Other Green do 12 do.

All *Teas*, imported from China in other vessels, or from any other country, in any kind of vessels, as follows:

Bohea *Tea*, per lb. 8 cents. Souchong & other black do. 15 do. Superior Green do 20 do. All other Green do. 18 do.

A gentleman from Rhode Island informs, that at the last election in that state, the old influence prevailed. Governor Collins and his friends gain'd the election. On the question being tried, whether the house would agree to call a convention, it was negatived by vote of the speaker.

Mr. LEONARD CHESTER offers lands, to be confirmed by himself or by Lord Lauaudiere, who is under bonds of 5000l. sterling, to grant and confirm to certain settlers, who wish to remove into the province of Quebec, farms of 120 acres (or arpents) french measure being larger than English, for the trifling sum of half a dollar per acre or arpent, or if any are unable to purchase, he leases for twopence sterling per acre.

The lands Mr. Chester has obtained, lye on the rivers Battiscon and St Ann, about four miles from the great river St. Lawrence, on streams navigable to vessels of 70 tons up to the mills, where the tide ebbs and flows four feet.

Mr. Chester has viewed the lands, and assures settlers that they are equal if not superior to the highly app'auded and really excellent Onion river land, or the Grand Isle. They are indeed, in point of soil superior to any in Vermont, and in point of advantages in trade, superior to any in America. As a proof of the former part of this assertion he has obtained 15 settlers from Onion River.

The advantages peculiar to this settlement are,

1st. Excellent lands on a navigable river, between Quebec and Montreal, both good market. 2d. No taxes on lands, or polls, or any thing else in the province. 3d. All tenths prerogatives are abolished. 4th. The rent may be paid in wheat, that if wheat be dearer, or worse, or otherwise exceeds five shillings per bushel, the settlers may pay money.

The grantor, Lord Lauaudiere, gives two boats to the settlers, gratis. Cuts and establishes roads through the new ships, gratis. Erects a saw mill or mills, sufficient for the settlers use, and gives it them, free of lot, hindrance, hire or reward. Gives the use of about 500 acres of meadow, which has been mowed for years past, gratis, for six years. Likewise deeds 600 acres for the maintenance and support of religious institutions and schools—to the sole use of the settlers, their heirs and assigns forever.

The subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the honourable court of probate for the district of Bennington to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of John Harwood, late of Bennington deceased, (represented insolvent) give notice that they shall attend said business, on the last Wednesday of June and the first Wednesday in July next at one o'clock afternoon, at the house of Mr Zachariah Harwood, in Bennington; no accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

DAVID HAYNES, } Com.
ISAIAH HENDRYX, }

Bennington, May 9, 1789. 1t3

STATE of VERMONT.
RUTLAND COUNTY ss.

The proprietors and land owners of Orwell, are hereby informed, that so much of their respective rights or shares of land, in Orwell, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the subscriber in said Orwell, the fourth day of June next as will pay their proportion of twenty three pounds, three shillings and eight pence, and all legal cost unless prevented by previous payment; it being for running town lines making roads and building bridges as formerly ordered; and also a tax of five pence on the pound on the unimproved land in said Orwell, as granted by the Legislature, in October last.

JARESH WARREN, Collector.

Orwell, May 9 1789. 1t3

WHEREAS the Legislature did, at their session in October last, levy a tax of five-pence on the pound, on the polls and taxable estate of the inhabitants of this state, to be collected and paid into the Treasury by the first day of February then next; this is to give notice that it will be the duty of the Treasurer, to issue his executions against the delinquent collectors of said tax, after the 15th day of June next, unless prevented by a settlement previous to that time.

SAMUEL MATTOCKS, Treasurer

State of Vermont,
Treasurer's Office
Tinmouth, May 4, 1789.

N. B There are other arrearages of taxes, a settlement of which, will also prevent cost. 0 3

Just published and now ready for sale, at the Printing Office, in Bennington.

(Price 9d)

THE

FATAL EFFECTS

OF

SEDUCTION:

A

TRAGEDY.

Written for the Use of the Students of CLIO HALL, in Bennington, to be acted on their quarter day, April 28, 1789. Founded on the story of an unhappy young lady late of Boston.

By a Friend to Literature.

Be wise, ye fair, take warning and be wise!
The sympathetic tear adorns your eyes
But oh! how vain those pearly drops are shed,
If the same ills are pending o'er your head,
Design'd to strike your reputation dead!
They're all around,—believe me maids, they are!

Parnassian Chronicle.

O D E,

Sung on the arrival of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

Tune—"God save, &c."

Composed by Mr. L**.

HAIL thou auspicious day!
Far let America
Thy praise resound:
Joy to our native land!
Let ev'ry heart expand,
For WASHINGTON's at hand,
With Glory crown'd!

Thrice blest Columbians hail!
Behold, before the gale,
Your CHIEF advance;
The matchless HERO's nigh!
Applaud HIM to the sky,
Who gave you Liberty,
With generous France.

Illustrious Warrior hail!
Oft' did thy sword prevail
O'er hosts of foes;
Come and fresh laurels claim,
Still dearer make thy name,
Long as immortal Fame
Her trumpet blows!

Thrice welcome to this State,
Our leader now no more,
But Ruler thou;
Oh, truly good and great!
Long live to glad our State,
Where countless honors wait
To deck thy brow.

Far be the din of arms,
Henceforth the Olive's charms
Shall War preclude;
These shores a HEAD shall own,
Unsully'd by a throne,
Our much lov'd WASHINGTON,
The Great, the Good!

ON Saturday evening last [illegible] of Noah Smith, Esq; was [illegible] a portmanteau, or wallet, containing [illegible] of medicine. Whoever [illegible] same, on describing their property, may receive it again, paying charges.

Bennington, May 11, 1789.

TO BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

At Little Otter-Creek Falls, in Ferrisburgh, county of Addison, and state of Vermont, on Thursday, the 23d day of July next.

THE whole of that extensive FARM which lays on both sides of the said falls, consisting of about 630 Acres, with the Saw-mill & Grist mill, & all the other buildings erected and being on the premises. These lands are well known to be a very RICH SOIL; about one hundred and ten acres are at present laid down in wheat or grass—and about two hundred more are in fallow, and may be sown with wheat in the fall. Both mills are in good order—the grist-mill has two pair of stones, and is well frequented:—and about one hundred pine logs are laying at the saw-mill, and will be sold with the lands:—There are two dwelling houses on the farm, one of which is two stories high, *fifty feet long* by thirty broad; a Barn eighty-two feet by forty, Stables, Smithy, and other out houses:——The crop, with the cattle, horses, and instruments of husbandry, will go with the lands—and possession of the whole will be given immediately after the sale.——WILLIAM LOW will shew the premises.

AT the same time and place will be sold, a FARM, in Pawlet, county of Rutland, and state of Vermont; at present possessed by ELISHA AVERILL, consisting of about TWO HUNDRED ACRES, mostly old cleared land, with two dwelling houses, two Barns, Stable and a Store, which has been for some time past occupied by a Merchant. The Cattle, & instruments of husbandry, will be sold with the land; and possession will be given to the purchaser upon the separation of the ensuing crop from the ground.——The said ELISHA AVERILL will shew the premises.

The purchaser will be fully accommodated with time to make the payments—for which, and other particulars, apply any day before the sale, to the said WILLIAM LOW, at Ferrisburgh.

Ferrisburgh, March 10, 1789. 44 7w

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now ready for sale at the Printing Office Bennington, by the Dozen or Single,

A Neat Edition of the

AMERICAN SPELLING-BOOK.

By NOAH WEBSTER jun. Esq

☞ Almost any kind of Country Produce taken in payment. *May 18.*

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

Bennington, *April 24*

THE subscribers, printers of the Vermont Gazette, in Bennington, hereby inform the public, that they have opened an INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, at their Dwelling House in Bennington, where the proprietors and landholders of the State may receive unquestionable information with respect to the legality of all proprietary proceedings for six years last past, and whether their lands have been sold for taxes within that term.

The laws of Vermont render it necessary, for all proprietary proceedings to be inserted in the paper, published weekly by the subscribers, which circumstance alone must evince, that intelligence from their office will be authentic.

A. Haswell, one of the subscribers, being appointed by authority Post Master for the State of Vermont, has established faithful riders on each rout through the state, so that money sent to the Intelligence Office, may and shall, on the most reasonable terms, be forwarded to the Collectors, and their receipts obtained, the subscribers holding themselves responsible for the conduct of the posts.

The subscribers will faithfully execute the duties of agency for any gentlemen who may chuse to entrust them with the care of their lands; being already considerably engaged in that line, their terms will be very reasonable.

They would request such gentlemen as chuse to employ them as agents, to make out a power of Attorney to David Russell, and acknowledge the same before a justice of the peace, on receipt of which their business shall be faithfully attended to.

Many proprietors and land holders having suffered greatly in their interests for want of such an Office, and the business of the subscribers, as Printers, necessarily furnishing them with the means of opening it, they hope to be able to render it an institution of public utility, as well as pecuniary advantage.

HASWELL & RUSSELL.

THE subscribers being appointed, by the hon. Judge of Probate for the district of Manchester, Commissioners to adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. Daniel Smith, late of Rupert, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, at Mr. Thaddeus Munson's, in Manchester on the 2d Tuesday of June, September, and December next, from two until six P. M. on each of said days. No account will be allowed unless properly attested.

ENOCH WOODBRIDGE,
WILLIAM GOULD, } Com'rs.
THADDEUS MUNSON.

Manchester, May 2, 1789. 6w

A variety of

B L A N K S,

For SALE at this Office.

The proprietors of Marshfield, county of Orange, state of Vermont, who are delinquent in payment of the tax of £3-1-4 on each proprietors right, legally voted, to defray the expence of locating said town, attending the board of commissioners, getting out the charter, allotting the town into two divisions, and other incidental charges, are informed, that unless they pay the same, on or before the 23d day of June next, so much of their lands will be sold on that day, at two o'clock P. M. at Public Vendue, at the house of Col. Thomas Johnson, in Newbury, in said county, as will pay the same with costs.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of three pounds one shilling and four pence tax due on each right, viz.

Isaac Marsh, [illegible] rights. Daniel Marsh 5do. Ezekiel Root, 10 do. Samuel Robinson, Uriah Seymour, 7 do. David Curtis, Zephaniah Platt, 5 do. Lois Robinson, Nathaniel Platt, 4 do. Elijah Flower.

THOMAS JOHNSON, Collector.

March 24, 1789. 9w

THE CELEBRATED HORSE,

TRYALL,

WILL COVER the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber in Sunderland, at the price of *Five Dollars.—Two Dollars and one half* the single leap——to be paid in GRAIN, on the first day of January next, if then not paid—to be paid in *cash.*

TRYALL is of a chesnut sorreil, with a small star in his forehead—rising fifteen hands and one half in height. This horse is full blooded, and nine years old this season:—He was got by the imported horse *Yorick*,—His dam was the imported mare *Nancy Bywell*, owned by JAMES LOYD,—this mare run the courses with Mr. DELANEY's noted horse *Lath*, at *Warrick*, for £500, and distanced him the second heat. This horse was brought from *Maryland*, by Capt. JAMES HURD, of *New-Jersey*. His figure and appearance is elegant, and his reputation for getting GOOD Colts, is established;—to prevent any imposition on the public, the subscriber is possessed of the necessary testimony to prove the pedigree of this horse. Good pasture will be provided, and every attention given to such mares as any gentleman shall choose to send, by

LEMUEL BRADLEY.

Sunderland, April 30, 1789. 9w

The proprietors of Randolph in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who are delinquent in paying two proprietors taxes, one granted September the second, 1784, for two dollars on each right; the other granted May 22, 1787, for one dollar on each right, as notified in this paper heretofore, said proprietors are hereby informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue at the subscriber's dwelling house in Randolph, on the first day of June next, at nine o'clock, A. M. as will pay said taxes with legal cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of said delinquent proprietors are as *follows* with the sums *respectively due, specified.*

Due *from* the undermentioned 6s. each.

Silas Adams,	John Lasell,
James Blodget,	William Lewes,
Henry Blodget,	John Mandeville,
James Blodget, jun.	Timothy Miles,
Stephen Bond,	John Pain,
Caleb Clark, jun.	Lemuel Pain,
Thomas Eddy,	*Experience Storrs,*
Jeremiah Griswold,	*Aaron Storrs,*
Joshua Hendy,	Bela Turner,
Elihu Hyde,	John Throop,
Bildad Kibby,	Moses Vincent,

Delinquent 18s each. Unless marked.

Zenas Alden,	Andrew M'*Kenny,*
Stephen Beroughs,	Israel Convers,
Stephen Fisk,	Oliver Pinney,
Barnabas Haskel,	Huckin Storrs,
John Hosie,	Huckin Storrs, jun.
Joseph Kneland,	Jonathan Wales,
Joel Kilbon,	Abraham Waller,
Zebulon Lathrop, jun	John Woodard,
James M'Kenny	
Caleb Clerk, 2s	Barnabas Perkins, 9s
Ariel Egerton, 12s.	William Evins, 2s.
Joseph Green, 14s2.	James Steel, 12s.
John Goodrich, 12s.	Samuel Steel, 15s.
Eleazar Huntington,	Benjamin Bigbee, 4/4
8s.	Samuel Benedict, 2s.
Dyer Hibbard 12s.	

ASA EGERTON, Collector.

The proprietors of Addison, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, are informed, that at their meeting holden at the house of Zadok Everest, Esq; in said Addison, on the eleventh day of March last, a tax of twenty-two shillings and three pence was voted on each proprietor's right, to defray the expence of allotting the third division, and other incidental charges. The said proprietors are hereby notified, to pay said tax to the subscriber, immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

SETH STORRS, Coll.

Addison, April 30, 1789. 9w

Whereas the legislature of the state of Vermont, at their session in Newbury 1787, granted a tax of two-pence on each acre of land in the town of Corinth, in the county of Orange, for the purpose of making public roads and bridges in said town.

Therefore, the subscriber warns the land owners of said town, to pay said tax to him, on or before the 20th of August next, or so much of their lands will be exposed for sale, at two o'clock P. M. of said day, at the dwelling house of Mr. Zaccheus Lovewell, innholder in said Corinth, as will pay said tax with legal cost arising thereon

MANSFIELD SAPLIN, Collector.

Corinth, April 21, 1789 6w

The proprietors of Fairlee, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, having been legally notified to pay to the subscriber, several assessments on their rights, shares or lots of land, in said town, and they being yet delinquent in whole or in part; all such delinquents are hereby informed, that so much of their respective rights, shares or lots of land, in said Fairlee, will be sold at public vendue, on Monday the 22d of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of the subscriber in said Fairlee, as will pay the arrear of taxes due, with incidental charges, unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of seventeen pounds eleven shillings, due on each right which hath no sum prefixed, viz.

Moses Harvey	Fellows Billings
Israel Chauncey	Eleazer Mattoon
Alexander Smith	David Warner
Daniel Jones	Nathan Goodman
Solomon Boltwood, ju	Samuel Stevens
Moses Cook	Charles Chauncey
Ebenezer Dickinson	Richard Chauncey
David Parsons	Ebenezer Moody
Jonathan Hunt	John Blair
Solomon Ellsworth	Jonathan Hubbard
Israel Hubbard,	John Eastman
Theodore Atkinson, Esq;	Josiah Chauncy
	Joseph Dickinson
Joseph Hubbard	Joseph Wright
Oliver Willard	Samuel Airs
Phineas Lyman	Ebenezer Stoughton,
Isaac Goodale	*His Excellency* Benning Wentworth, Esq; 500 acres, £26 11
Mark Hunking Wentworth, Esq;	
William Baxton	
Peter Marshall	Thomas Frink,
Noadiah Lewis	Wilder Willard
Nathaniel Bartlet	Samuel Wentworth, Esq;
Justin Bull	
Abner Conley	Ebenezer Dickinson, jun.
Robert Dickinson	
Joseph Church	Thomas Elwell
Samuel Hunt	John Cook
Samuel Hunt	Robert Emmons
Jonathan Greely	Ebenezer Mattoon, jun.
Arad Hunt	
Oliver Warner	Samuel Belknap
Simeon Clark	David Blodget
John Stringling	Isaac Ward
Caleb Pomeroy	Gideon Dickinson
Hezekiah Hubbard	Martin Smith

ISRAEL MOREY, Prop. Collector.

Fairlee, April 27, 1789. 6w

WILL COVER this season, at the stable of SETH HUNT, in Shaftsbury, the noted HORSE,

HERO.

HE is a beautiful black horse, full blooded, about 15 hands high; good carriage, and noted for getting fine colts.—The price will be one dollar for the single leap, two dollars the season, or four to ensure a colt.——Payment to be made in grain by the twenty-fifth of December, and if not made by that time to be in CASH. SETH HUNT.

N. B. Good pasturage for mares if required.

(MONDAY, *May* 25, 1789.) THE (Numb. 53 of Vol. VI.)

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON:---Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

With generous Freedom for our constant GUIDE,----We scorn Controul, and print for every Side.

The prudent still have fortune on their side.

THE famous Gratian, in his little book wherein he lays down maxims for a man's advancing himself at court, advises his reader to associate himself with the fortunate, and to shun the company of the unfortunate: which, notwithstanding the baseness of the precept to an honest mind, may have something useful in it for those who push their interest in the world. It is certain a great part of what we call good or bad fortune, rises out of right or wrong measures and schemes of life. When I hear a man complain of his being unfortunate in all his undertakings, shrewdly expect him for a very weak man in his affairs. In conformity with this way of thinking, Cardinal Richelieu used to say, that unfortunate and imprudent were but two words for the same thing. As the Cardinal himself had a great share both of prudence and good fortune, his famous antagonist, the Count d'Olivarez, was disgraced at the court of Madrid, because it was alledged against him that he had never any success in his undertakings. This, says an eminent author, was *indirectly* accusing him of imprudence.

Cicero recommended Pompey to the Romans for their general, upon three accounts, as he was a man of courage, conduct, and good fortune. It was, perhaps, for the reason above-mentioned, namely, that a series of good fortune supposes a prudent management in the person whom it befals, that not only Sylla the dictator, but several of the Roman emperors, as is still to be seen upon their medals, among their other titles, give themselves that of *felix* or fortunate. The Heathens, indeed, seem to have valued a man more for his good fortune than for any other quality; which I think is very natural for those who have not a strong belief of another world. For how can I conceive a man crowned with many distinguished blessings, that has not some extraordinary fund of merit and perfection in him, which lies open to the supreme Eye, though perhaps it is not discovered by observation? What is the reason Homer's and Virgil's heroes do not form a resolution, or strike a blow, without the conduct and direction of some deity? Doubtless, because the poets esteemed it the greatest honor to be favored by the gods, and tho't the best way of praising a man was to recount those favors, which naturally implied an extraordinary merit in the person on whom they descended.

Those who believe a future state of rewards and punishments act very absurdly, if they form their opinion of a man's merit from his successes. But certainly, if I thought the whole circle of our being was concluded between our births and deaths, I should think a man's good fortune the measure and standard of his real merit, since Providence would have no opportunity of rewarding his virtue and perfections but in the present life. A virtuous unbeliever, who lies under the pressure of misfortunes, has reason to cry out, as they said Brutus did a little before his death, 'O virtue! I have worshipped thee as a substantial good, but I find thou art an empty name.'

But to return to our first point: though prudence does undoubtedly in a great measure produce our good or ill fortune in the world, it is certain there are many unforeseen accidents and occurrences, which very often pervert the finest schemes that can be laid by human wisdom. The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. Nothing less than infinite Wisdom can have an absolute command over fortune; the highest degree of it which man can possess, is by no means equal to fortuitous events, and to such contingencies as may rise in the prosecution of our affairs. Nay, it very often happens, that prudence, which has always in it a great mixture of caution, hinders a man from being so unfortunate as he might possibly have been without it. A person who only aims at what is likely to succeed, and follows closely the dictates of human prudence, never meets with those great and unforeseen successes, which are often the effect of a sanguine temper, or a more happy rashness; and this perhaps may be the reason, that according to the common observation, fortune, like other females, delights rather in favouring the young than the old.

Upon the whole, since man is so short sighted a creature, and the accidents which may happen to him so various, I cannot but be of Doctor Tillotson's opinion in another case, that were there any doubt of a Providence, yet it certainly would be very desirable there should be such a Being of infinite wisdom and goodness, on whose direction we might rely in the conduct of human life.

It is a great presumption to ascribe our successes to our own management, and not to esteem ourselves upon any blessing, rather as it is the bounty of Heaven, than the acquisition of our own prudence. I am very well pleased with a medal which was struck by Queen Elizabeth, a little after the defeat of the invincible Armada, to perpetuate the memory of that extraordinary event. It is well known how the King of Spain, and others who were the enemies of that great princess, to derogate from her glory, ascribed the ruin of their fleet rather to the violence of storms and tempests, than to the bravery of the English. Queen Elizabeth, instead of looking upon this as a diminution of her honour, valued herself upon such a signal favour of providence; and accordingly, in the reverse of the medal abovementioned, has represented a fleet beaten by a tempest, and falling foul upon one another, with that religious inscription, *Afflavit Deus, et dissipantur.* 'He blew with his wind, and they were scattered.'

It is remarked of a famous Grecian General, whose name I cannot at present recollect, and who had been a particular favorite of fortune, that upon recounting his victories among his friends, he added at the end of several great actions, *And in this fortune had no share*, after which it is observed in history, that he never prospered in any thing he undertook.

As arrogance, and a conceitedness of our own abilities, are very shocking and offensive to men of sense and virtue, we may be sure they are highly displeasing to that Being who delights in an humble mind, and by several of his dispensations, seems purposely to shew us, that our own schemes or prudence have no share in our advancements.

Since on this subject I have omitted several quotations which have occurred to my memory upon writing this paper, I will conclude it with a little Persian fable. A drop of water fell out of a cloud into the sea, and finding itself lost in such an immensity of of fluid matter, broke out into the following reflection: 'Alas! 'what an insignificant creature am 'I in this prodigious ocean of waters; my existence is of no concern to the universe, I am reduced to a kind of nothing, and am 'less than the least of the works of 'God.' It so happened, that an oyster, which lay in the neighbourhood of this drop, chanced to gape and swallow it up in the midst of this its humble soliloquy. The drop, says the fable, lay a great while hardening in the shell, till by degrees it was ripened into a pearl, which falling into the hands of a diver, after a long series of adventures, is at present that famous pearl which is fixed on the top of the Persian diadem.

ADDRESS of KENTUCKY.

To the United States in Congress assembled.

The people of Kentucky, represented in Convention, as freemen, as citizens, and as a part of the American Republic, beg leave by this humble petition to state their rights, and call for protection in the enjoyment of them,

Fathers, fellow Citizens, and Guardians of our Rights,

AS we address you by the endearing appellation of fathers, we rely on your paternal affection to hear us; we rely on your justice as men and citizens; and as a people recognized by the solemn acts of the Union, we look for protection to the federal head.

When the peace had secured to America that sovereignty and independence for which she had so nobly contended, we could not retire with our Atlantick friends to enjoy, in ease, the blessings of freedom. Many of us had expended, in the struggle for our country's rights, that property which would have enabled us to possess a competence with our liberty. On the western waters the commonwealth of Virginia possessed a fertile, but uninhabited wild. In this wilderness we sought after having procured liberty for our posterity, to provide for their support. Inured to hardships by a long warfare, we ventured into almost impenetrable forests. Without bread or domestic cattle, we depended on the casual supplies afforded by the chase. Hunger was our familiar attendant, and even our unsavory meals were made upon the wet surface of the earth, with the cloud deformed canopy for our covering. Though forced to pierce the thicker, it was not in safety we trod. The wild savage thirsted for blood, lurked in our paths and seized the unsuspecting hunter. Whilst we lamented the lost friend, a brother, a father, a wife, a child, became a victim to the barbarian tomahawk. Instead of consolation, a new and greater misfortune deadened the sense of former afflictions. From the union we receive no support: But we impeach not their justice. Ineffectual treaties, often renewed, and as often broken by the savage nations, served only to supply them with the means of our destruction. But no human cause could controul that Providence which had destined this western country to be the seat of a civilized and happy people. The period of its accom-

pl ſhment was diſtant, but it advanced with rapid and incredible ſtrides. We derived ſtrength from our falls, and numbers from our kiſſ s. The unparalleled fertility of our ſoil made grateful returns, far diſproportioned to the ſlight labour which our ſafety would permit us to beſtow. Our fields and herds afford us not only ſufficient ſuppoit for ourſelves, but alſo for the emigrants, who annually double our numbers, and even a ſurplus ſtill remains for exportation. This ſurplus would be far greater, did not a narrow policy ſhut up our navigation and diſcourage our induſtry.

In this ſituation we call for your attention, we beg you to trace the Miſſiſſippi from the ocean, ſurvey the innumerable rivers which water your weſtern territory and pay their tribute to its greatneſs; examine the luxuriant ſoil which thoſe rivers traverſe. Then we aſk, can the God of wiſdom and nature have created that vaſt country in vain? Was it for nothing that he bleſt it with a fertillity almoſt incredible? Did he not provide thoſe great ſtreams which empty into the Miſſiſſippi, and by it communicate with the Atlantick, that other nations might enjoy with us the bleſſings of our fruitful ſoil? View the country, and you will anſwer for yourſelves. But can the preſumptuous madneſs of man imagine a policy inconſiſtent with the immenſe deſigns of the Deity? Americans cannot. As it is a natural right of the inhabitants of this country to navigate the Miſſiſſippi, ſo they have alſo a right derived from treaties and national compacts.

By the treaty of peace, concluded in the year 1763, between the crowns of Great-Britain, France and Spain, the free navigation of the river Miſſiſſippi was aſcertained to Great Britain. The right thus aſcertained was exerciſed by the ſubjects of that crown until the peace of 1783, and conjointly with them by the citizens of the United States. By the treaty, in which Great Britain acknowledged the independency of the United States, ſhe alſo ceded to them the free navigation of the river Miſſiſſippi. It was a right naturally and eſſentially annexed to the poſſeſſion of the weſtern country. As ſuch it was claimed by America; and it was upon that principle ſhe obtained it. Yet the court of Spain, who poſſeſſes the country at the mouth of the Miſſiſſippi, have obſtructed your citizens in the enjoyment of that right.

If policy is the motive which actuates political conduct, you will ſupport us in this right, and thereby enable us to aſſiſt in the ſupport of government. If you will be really our fathers, ſtretch forth your hands to ſave us. If you would be worthy guardians, defend our rights. We are a member that would exert any muſcle for your ſervice. Do not cut us off from your body. By every tie of conſanguinity and affection, by the remembrance of the blood which we have mingled in the common cauſe, by a regard to juſtice and to policy, we conjure you to procure our right. May your counſels be guided by wiſdom and juſtice, and may your determination be marked by deciſion and effect. Let not your beneficence be circumſcribed by the mountains which divide us. But let us feel that you are really the guardians and aſſertors of our rights. Then you would ſecure the prayers of a people whoſe gratitude would be as warm as their vindications of their rights will be eternal. Then our connection ſhall be perpetuated to the lateſt times, a monument of your juſtice, and a terror to your enemies.

NEW-YORK, May 16.

Yeſterday agreeable to the conſtitution, the ſenate of the United States was claſſed.

The claſſes were determined by lot, and are as follows, viz.

First claſs--for two years.

Triſtram Dalton, Oliver Ellſworth, John Elmer, William Maclay, George Reed, Charles Carroll, William Grayſon.

Second Claſs---for four years.

Pain Wingate, Caleb Strong, William Patterſon, Richard Baſſett, Richard Henry Lee, Pierce Butler, William Few.

Third claſs--for ſix years.

John Langdon, William S. Johnſon, Robert Morris, John Henry, Ralph Izard, James Gunn.

The mode adopted on this occaſion was as follows:

A committee of the Senate was choſen to divide the whole number into three Claſſes. Three Lots, marked No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, were put into a box; a Member from each claſs was appointed to draw one of the Lots; and the Lot drawn determined the rotation of the Claſs to which ſuch number belonged.

The PRESIDENT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Whereas, all ſervants and others, employed to procure proviſions, or ſupplies for the houſehold of the Preſident of the United States, will be furniſhed with monies for thoſe purpoſes. *Notice is therefore given*, That no accounts, for the payment of which the public might be conſidered as reſponſible, are to be opened with any of them.

S. FRAUNCES, *Steward of the Houſhold.*

May 14, 1789.

We are happy to inform our readers, in addition to the preceding notification, that we underſtand the Preſident is determined to purſue that ſyſtem of regularity and oeconomy in his houſehold, which always marked his public and private life. As a proof of this we learn, that the ſteward is obliged by his articles of agreement, to exhibit, weekly, a fair ſtatement of the receipts, and expenditures of monies by him, for and on account of the Preſidents houſehold, to ſuch as the Preſident may appoint to inſpect the ſame; together with the ſeveral bills and receipts of payment for thoſe articles which may be purchaſed by him, where ſuch bills and receipts can be obtained. And it is likewiſe ſtrongly inculcated upon the ſteward to guard againſt any waſte or extravagance, that might be committed by the ſervants of the family.

Maſſachuſetts.

WORCESTER, April 30.

We hear from Tewkſbury in this States that on Friday night laſt, the dwelling houſe of Lieut. Wm. Kitterage of that place, was conſumed by fire, with all his houſhold furniture. What heightens the diſtreſs of the feelings of humanity is that Mr. Kitterage, aged 91, and a young woman by the name of Sheldon, a taylorels, who, had been but a day or two at this houſe, were conſumed in the flames. There were in all ſeven perſons in the houſe; the other five but very narrowly eſcaped. The fire had ariſen to a very great height before diſcovery; and it is not yet aſcertained by what means it was occaſioned.

On Tueſday laſt the firſt piece of Corduroy made at the manufactory in this town, was taken out of the loom; to ſay that it looks well, and equal to any of the ſame quality imported from a foreign market, might be thought only to be retailing the common prejudices of people in general in their own favor, when they enter into buſineſs and view the firſt product of their labors: But, throwing partiality aſide, we would only obſerve, that good judges ſpeak highly of it, and give it a decided preference to that imported from Greatbritain. The carding machine, which is really a great curioſity, has been ſometime completed, as well as the ſpinning machine. In a little time it is hoped that the quantity of corduroys, jeans, &c. made in this town, will be ſufficient to ſupply the inhabitants of this county, and be the means of saving a conſiderable ſum of money among ourſelves.

Advices from London as late as the 17th of Feb. ſay, that the accounts of the amended ſtate of his Britanic Majeſty's health are flattering to a great degree; ſome of whoſe phyſicians are ſaid to have declared, that, "*were he a private individual they ſhould pronounce him perfectly recovered!*"

The Turkiſh Divan has ordered the different Baſſas on the coaſts of Arabia, Aſiatic Turkey, and at Bagdat, to fit out all the maritime force they can, and ſeize all veſſels under Daniſh as well as Imperial colours, confiſcate veſſels and cargoes, and ſend their crews, of what nation ſoever, into ſlavery.

PITTSFIELD, May 15.

Accounts from the Miſſiſſippi inform us, that hoſtilities are commenced between the Spaniards, at the Natches, and ſome traders from the Cumberland ſettlements, with Col. Armſtrong at their head. It is ſaid the ſkirmiſh was between 50 Spaniards, and 30 United Stateſmen, both parties armed, and that the Spaniards were defeated with the loſs of 5 killed and 12 wounded.

We learn from Northampton, that fifteen or ſixteen perſons were indicted at the Supreme Court holden there, laſt week, for counterfeiting money.... their trials are put off until the next term.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, May 25.

Abſtract of the Proceedings of the CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY *April* 15.

MR. TUCKER preſented a petition from Dr. Ramſey, to ſecure the copy right to his Hiſtory of the Revolution of Southcarolina.—Refered to a committee, appointed to report a bill on general principles. Mr. John Churchman's, petition on the ſubject of longitude, referred to the ſame committee.

Mr. Tucker preſented a memorial from Dr. Ramſey, againſt the hon. Mr. Smith, as unqualified for a ſeat in the houſe,—having from the age of 12 to 26 reſided in Europe, and returned to Carolina in 1783. inference, he has not been 7 years a citizen of the Union, a qualification requiſite from the conſtitution.

In committee of the whole. Mr. PAGE in the Chair. On the ſtate of the Union.

Impoſt on Cocoa, 1 cent. per pound Beer, ale, and porter in caſks, 8 do. per gallon. Do in bottles, 24 do. per gallon. Tallow candles, 2 do. Wax do. 4. On cheeſe 4, and on ſoap, 2 do. per pound. On boots, 50 do. per pair. On ſhoes, ſlippers, and galloſhoes 10. On unwrought ſteel, 56 do. on 112lb.

This argument cauſed a long and intereſting debate. Argued on one ſide, that an impoſt would encourage that uſeful manufacture, on the other that it would operate as a tax on agriculture, and thoſe mechanic arts in which ſteel tools are uſed.

Impoſt on nails, 50 cents per 112 lb. Tarred Cordage 50, untarred do. 60. Twine and packthread one dollar, per do. Agreed to lay an additional duty on hemp.

FRIDAY, April 17.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole.

On the ſtate of the UNION.

The article of ſalt recurring for conſideration, Mr. Lawrence ſupported the propriety of laying a duty on this article by its equality, being an object of univerſal conſumption, and from the certainty there was of its collection.

Mr. Moore was oppoſed to it becauſe he thought it unequal. He was of opinion, that the interior part where cattle were raiſed in greater abundance, paid proportionably more than the inhabitants of the ſea coaſts, whoſe productions were of another nature.

Mr. Madiſon obſerved, that if the fact which his colleague aſſumed was admitted, yet the tax did not operate unequally, becauſe it was to be conſidered as only part of a ſyſtem, the whole of which was intended to bear equally upon all. If the inhabitants of the interior country paid a greater proportion of the duty on ſalt, than thoſe on the coaſt of the Atlantic; yet they paid leſs on every other article on which impoſt was laid; they conſumed leſs ſpirit, leſs wine, coffee, tea, and ſugar; hence, though an inequality appeared by viewing this article alone, yet it was fully equalized by the operation of the whole ſyſtem.

Mr. Scott and Mr. White hoped the article would be ſtruck out, as they looked upon it to be an odious tax, partaking too much of the nature of a capitation tax.

Mr Fitzſimons thought with Mr. Madiſon, that it was an equal tax, when conſidered as only part of a ſyſtem, and he went to ſhew that it could not be oppreſſive, for on an average no family conſumed more than five buſhels per annum, which, at ſix cents, would be leſs than one third of a dollar.

The queſtion was at length put on ſtriking out, and loſt, being ayes 19 noes 21.

After this the other blank was filled up with ſix cents per buſhel.

SATURDAY April 18.

Mr. Lawrence preſented a petition from the manufacturers and mechanics of the city of Newyork, praying the attention of Congreſs to the encouragement and protection of their intereſts.

Ordered to be refered to the committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the union.

It was moved to except a number of articles from the impoſt tax, viz. Tin in pigs, tin in plates, lead, pewter, braſs, copper in plates, wool, cotton.

Mr. Tucker was oppoſed to cotton being an exception, merely from the ſeveral

object is seemed to bear toward a capital production of the southern States.

Thereupon the article of cotton was struck out.

The committee then proceeded to consider, whether it would not be good policy to exempt from duty, all dying woods, dying drugs, raw hides, beaver and all other furs.

But some difficulty occurring on the article of dying drugs, the committee rose and reported.

Adjourned till Monday eleven o'clock.

Monday April 20.

In committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

The committee agreed, that all goods, wares and merchandize not enumerated, pay five per cent, advalorem, except dying woods, and dying drugs, other than indigo, raw hides, beaver, and all other furrs.

A committee was appointed to secure to authors and writers the exclusive right of publishing and vending their respective works, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, April 21.

Committee of the whole, on the State of the Union.

The committee agreed to allow a drawback on goods reshipped A duty proposed of —— per ton on vessels built within and owned by citizens of the union.

Objected to by Messrs. Goodhue, Partridge, and Sturges (of Connecticut) who argued, That the duties already laid would be a sufficient tax on trade. That the duty in question would discourage ship building. That it resembled taxation on implements of husbandry. That it would be time enough to provide funds for light-houses, &c when that subject came in view. Motioned, That the clause be struck out.

Supported by Messrs, Fitzsimmons, Maddison, Smith (of Maryland) Clymer, and Tucker, who argued, That the duty was not contended for to raise a revenue, but from the necessity of providing some funds for light houses and other objects of commerce. Proposed to fill the blank with 6 cents. It was their opinion a striking distinction ought to appear between the vessels of the union and those of other nations. This tax was a natural and convenient resource to support light houses, erect hospitals for disabled seamen, &c. If a fund (said they) was to be raised to ensure houses from fire, would it not be natural to do it by a tax on buildings?

The motion to strike out the clause was lost, and a duty of six cents per ton agreed to.

The next paragraph in the original proposition, was then read, to wit, on all vessels belonging wholly to the subjects of powers in alliance with the United States, or partly to the subjects of those powers and partly to citizens of the United States —— per ton.

Mr. Goodhue, proposed to fill the blank with 60 cents, which, according to a calculation he made on a ship of 200 tons would amount to about 5 per cent on the freight.

Mr. Boudinot proposed thirty cents.

An animated debate then ensued on the propriety of making a discrimination in the tax on vessels belonging to nations in alliance with the United States, and other nations.

Mr. Goodhue withdrew his motion of 60 cents, and the motion for 30 cents per ton, was finally put and carried. On vessels belonging to powers not in alliance with the Union a duty of 50 cents was agreed to.

The speaker resumed the chair; and the question on the report of the committee being postponed for further consideration the house adjourned.

Wednesday, April 29.

A letter from Matthias Ogden, Esq; of New-Jersey, addressed to the speaker, inclosing a petition and remonstrance of a number of the citizens of New-Jersey, alledging, that certain irregularities had prevailed at their late election, and that undue means had been used to bias the votes; also complaining, of the return made by the Governor, was read, together with the petition, and committed to the committee of elections.

The house took into consideration the resolution of the senate for attending divine service in St. Paul's church, immediately after the oath is administered to the President, and concurred therewith.

A committee was appointed to prepare an estimate of the public debt and of the revenue on impost, agreeable to the duties lately agreed to; and to procure an estimate of the public debt.

We feel a satisfaction in being able to inform the public, that the President of the United States, on the day of his inauguration, was dressed in a complete suit of elegant *home spun* broad cloth.

The Vice President and several members of both houses appeared clad with the manufacture of their country.

The late intimation, that a GREAT PERSONAGE, will not expect visits on Sundays, has received the applause of all orders of citizens; the serious part of the community feel highly gratified by this mark of respect to what they consider a DIVINE INJUNCTION; while those, who do not view the subject in so solemn a point of light, yet as good members of society, they rejoice in the circumstance as sanctioning a wise and political institution.—Happy talent! of adopting such regulations, as meet the approbation of all classes, and give offence to none.

From this bright æra see Columbia rise,
Her empire prop'd by Him who arch'd the skies!
Freedom and Independence—Arts and peace,
Shall crown the scene, till time and nature cease.

The state of Connecticut, it is said, intend to present to each member of Congress, broadcloth for a suit of clothes, the manufacture of that State, the cloth to be all of one colour.

The state of Rhode-island at their late election, chose four respectable gentlemen to represent that state in the OLD Congress.

A correspondent has given us the following information (received by a gentleman lately returned from the East Indies) respecting the sale of butter in that country. As it must excite the attention of farmers and country traders, they being immediately interested, and the public good connected with it, we are desired to publish it.

BOSTON, May 1789.

Large quantities of butter exported from this state to the East Indies, were sold as low as four coppers per pound, owing to the following errors and inattention in putting up that article, viz not working out the butter-milk, putting large quantities of salt, between the layings, salting it with coarse dark unsuitable salt, not soaking the kegs with strong brine before the butter is put in, by which reason that next to the wood is much injured, some kegs made of sappy unfit timber, and butter of different complexions put down indiscriminately, which exceedingly injures the appearance. It is of the utmost consequence to have our butter and beef superior in quality (as they will soon be equal in quantity) to that of Ireland, otherwise we shall be deprived of foreign markets, or when exported, must be sold, to a great loss. If the following directions be carefully attended to, they will soon establish the reputation of our butter, and raise its value.

Let the butter be made while the milk or cream remains sweet, the butter-milk entirely worked out, a quantity of clean, white, fine salt, sufficient to keep it perfectly sweet, worked into it, packed without any salt between the layings, into kegs that will contain six or eight gallons, made of white-oak timber, free from sap, tight, and full bound. Let the kegs be well soaked with strong brine and then tared, before the butter is packed, and endeavour to fill each keg as near as possible, with butter of one complexion.

It would be best to have all butter put up at the dairies soon after it is churned and prepared for packing; but as a considerable part is carried to the country shop-keepers in lumps, and soon become rancid, if suffered to lay exposed to the air in their shops, (which is too frequently the case) much depends therefore on their attention to pack it immediately, observing the above directions and depositing it afterwards in cool cellars.

The proprietors and land owners of the township of DANVILLE, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby informed, that so much of their respective shares or rights of land, will be sold at public vendue, at my dwelling house in said Danville, on the sixteenth day of June next, at nine o'clock in the morning; as will pay, their proportion of the sum of Twenty three pounds three shillings and eight pence, and all legal cost, unless prevented by previous payment; it being a tax laid by an act of the Governor and Council, for running the out lines of said town.

CHARLES SIAS, Const, & Collector.

Danville, April 27, 1789. 52w2

The proprietors of Barnard, in the county of Windsor, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of three pounds sixteen shillings, as previously notified, are hereby informed, that such a proportion of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Benjamin Stebbins, in said Barnard, on the second Thursday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment.—The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of £3 : 16, due on each right.

William Storey,	Ishmael Tarbox,
Josiah Fairfield,	Mathew Fairfield,
Francis Barnard,	Tobias Fisk,
John Rudcock,	Hachar Fisk,
John Barnard,	Isaac Longfellows,
Elisha Storey,	Robert M Mullen,
Abiel Ruddock,	Isaac Dickman,
William Sloan,	Elias Thompson,
Jerathmael Converse,	Benjamin Fairfield,
Francis Barnard jun.	Isaac Buckman,
Storey Daws,	Benjamin Goldthwait
William Daws, jun.	John Box,
Thomas Anderson,	John Box jun.
Jeremiah Saintsair,	Patrick Burt,
Jonath M Far,	Elisha Haines,
Jonas Jonathan,	John Edward,
James Hallowell,	Joseph Webb,
Richard Champney,	Arthew Abbott,
Thomas Beatly,	John Vaughan,
Joshua Beatly,	Daniel Warner,
John Delarue,	Jonathan Lovell,
Zebulon Grill,	Samuel Sherburn,
Ebenezer Pemberton,	George Gaffery,
Ichabod, Inhester,	Anthony Wibrid,
Joel Bollman,	Strales Greenwood,
Peter Curtis,	John Wendell,
Thomas Kirk,	James M'Donegh,
Joseph Stoneham,	Henskin Wentworth,
William Dodge,	Richard Emery,
William Dodge, jun.	Samuel Wentworth,
Isaac Dodge,	Joseph Newmarch.

WILLIAM SWEETSTER, Collector.

Barnard, May 12, 1789 52w2

The proprietors of Waitsfield, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of a tax of twenty-one shillings on each right of land in said town, voted by said proprietors on the 4th day of November 1788, for letting out said town and other incidental charges, are hereby informed, that so much of their respective rights as will pay said tax and legal cost, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Seth Walker, in Middlesex, on Wednesday the first day of July next, at nine o'clock forenoon, unless prevented by previous payment.—The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of twenty-one shillings due on each right, viz.

Joel Matthews,	Moses Lovet,
Daniel Matthews,	Benajah Strong.
James Matthews,	Isaac Dana.
Ephraim Edey,	John Hodges,
Charles Nelson,	Gilbert Hodges,
Amasa Brown,	Daniel King,
Luther Richards,	Stephen Keyes.
Reuben Spencer,	Joseph Fay,
John W. Dana.	Josiah Averill,
Joseph York,	John Fay,
Gideon Lewis.	Barnabas Spencer,

ZEBULON LEE, Collector.

Hartland, May 7th, 1789. 52w2

Whereas the legislature of the state of Vermont, at their session in Newbury 1787, granted a tax of two-pence on each acre of land in the town of Corinth, in the county of Orange, for the purpose of making public roads and bridges in said town.

Therefore, the subscriber warns the land owners of said town, to pay said tax to him, on or before the 20th of August next, or so much of their lands will be exposed for sale, at two o'clock P. M. of said day, at the dwelling house of Mr Zaccheus Lovewell, innholder in said Corinth, as will pay said tax with legal cost arising thereon.

MANSFIELD TAPLIN, Collector.

Corinth, April 21, 1789. 52w2

Mr. LEONARD CHESTER offers lands to be confirmed by himself or by Lord Lanaudiere, who is under bonds of 5000l. sterling, to grant and confirm to certain setlers, who wish to remove into the province of Quebec, farms of 120 acres (or arpents) french measure being larger than English, for the trifling sum of half a dollar per acre or arpent, or if any are unable to purchase, he leases for two-pence sterling per acre.

The lands Mr. Chester has obtained, lye on the rivers Battiscon and St Ann, about four miles from the great river St. Lawrence, on streams navigable to vessels of 70 tons up to the mills, where the tide ebbs and flows four feet.

Mr. Chester has viewed the lands, and assures settlers that they are equal if not superior to the highly applauded and really excellent Onionriver land, or the Grand Isle. They are indeed, in point of soil superior to any in Vermont, and in point of advantages in trade, superior to any in America. As a proof of the former part of this assertion he has obtained 15 setlers from Onion River.

The advantages peculiar to this settlement are,

1st, Excellent lands on a beautiful river, between Quebec and Montreal, both good markets. 2d. No taxes on lands, or polls, or any thing else in the province. 3d, All feudal prerogatives are abolished. 4th, The rent may be paid in wheat. But if wheat by drought, or war, or otherwise exceeds five shillings per bushel, the setlers may pay money.

The grantor, Lord Lanaudiere, gives two boats to the setlers, gratis. Cuts and establishes roads through the townships, gratis. Erects a saw mill or mills, sufficient for the setlers use, and gives it them, free of let, hindrance, hire or reward. Gives the use of about 500 acres of meadow, which has been mowed for years past, gratis, for six years. Likewise deeds 600 acres for the maintenance and support of religious institutions and schools—to the sole use of the settlers, their heirs and assigns forever. He erects a house 80 feet long and 23 wide, with four rooms and ovens, to receive the setlers when they arrive, till they can build for themselves, to be for public use after. Gives the use of a Half Johannes, to each setler, for three years gratis, interest after, to buy nails, glass, &c. for themselves. Establishes a dairy of 30 cows on the seigniory, the avails, in butter, cheese and pork to be lent to the setlers, except for his own consumption in his family. Will erect a grist mill and take but a fourteenth part as toll. Will cut a road, near a mile to the mill now erected at St. Ann. N. B. There is a saw mill, on the river, not three mile below the settlement. The grantor secures to the setler the right of fishing, fowling and hunting on the seigniory at large, till setled and improved by others, and on their own farms and in the river forever. Secures the maple trees to the sole use of the American setlers. Allows the setlers to get stone and lime stone, clay and marle, timber and trees, on the seigniory at large, for their uses. Mechanics of every denomination will be in a way of making a fortune.

Those persons who wish to avail themselves of a passage in the spring, may find a safe and cheap and safe one from Skeensborough to St. John's, thence by land past the Rapids of St. Therese, eight miles, to fort Chamblee; where in the spring of the year, a passage by water down the river Richlieu, is almost daily afforded, at a cheap rate. *For further information please to apply to the printers hereof.*

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now ready, for sale at the Printing Office Bennington, by the Dozen or single,

A Neat Edition of the

AMERICAN SPELLING-BOOK.

By NOAH WEBSTER *jun. Esq.*

Parnassian Chronicle.

The MACARONI.

An Epigram.

As Venus last day took her round through the town,
She found Chloe weeping, and moping alone;
Surpris'd at the change, in a humor so gay,
She ask'd her the cause, and found Pug was away.
Straight Cupid was summon'd—"Is this thou your care?
Is it thus (cry'd the goddess) you wait on the fair?
Go find out the monkey; no grumbling, but go."
The god ran away, and returned with a beau
"Was there e'er such a blunder? Why, sirrah, I swear,
(And with that she bestow'd a smart box on his ear)
You'd provoke c'en a saint!"—the poor urchin rejoin'd,
"Don't you know, dear mamma, that your Cupid is blind?
Besides this, odd thing, had an Argus betray'd,
It so frolick'd, and fluttered and caper'd and play'd;
So like it at once, both in tricks and in shape,
What also could I do, but suppose it an ape?

COLIN."

AGRICULTURE.---A SCRAP

WITHIN these few years, *Agriculture* has flourished more, and had more improvements made therein, than in any former periods. All the arts are sisters; each improves and enlightens the other. It is thus that the genius of invention is communicated---it is thus that philosophy gives aid to politics, and improves agriculture and commerce. In America, we are at pains to copy the follies, luxuries and frivolities of Europe---Pity it is, that we do not follow that quarter of the globe in its arts and improvements. In England, the soil originally is not so good as our's; but by dint of industry and improvement, the productions of her soil are greater than in most countries. Mr. NECKAR, the present Prime Minister of France, speaking of the English nation says, "*The same persevering and enterprising genius which teaches them to manufacture finer and stronger clothes than ours, has also made them more profound in the works of philosophy.*" The same Minister, on the subject of agriculture, says, "*The English dig an hundred feet, while we only skim the surface.*" In America, until within the few last years, because their ancestors reaped but ten bushels of produce from any given quantity of ground, it was deemed a reason for their posterity not trying to obtain eleven. Let us eradicate every trait of this stupid predilection, in favor of the customs of our progenitors, and one great clog to improvement will be removed.

STATE of VERMONT.
RUTLAND COUNTY ss.

The proprietors and land owners of Orwell, are hereby informed, that so much of their respective rights or shares of land, in Orwell, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the subscriber in said Orwell, the fifteenth day of June next as will pay their proportion of twenty three pounds, three shillings and eight pence, and all legal cost unless prevented by previous payment, it being for running town lines making roads and building bridges as formerly advertised; and also a tax of five pence on the pound on the unimproved land in said Orwell, as granted by the Legislature, in October last.

JABESH WARREN, Collector.
Orwell, May 9, 1789. 1t3

WHEREAS the Legislature did, at their session in October last, levy a tax of five-pence on the pound, on the polls and rateable estate of the inhabitants of this state, to be collected and paid into the Treasury by the first day of February then next; this is to give notice that it will be the duty of the Treasurer, to issue his executs against the delinquent collectors of said tax, after the 15th day of June next, unless prevented by a settlement previous to that time.

SAMUEL MATTOCKS, Treasurer

State of Vermont,
Treasurer's Office
Tinmouth, May 4, 1789.

N. B. There are other arrearages of taxes, a settlement of which, will also prevent cost. 0.2

The subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the honourable court of probate for the district of Bennington to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of John Harwood, late of Bennington deceased, (represented insolvent) give notice that they shall attend said business, on the last Wednesday of June and the first Wednesday in July next at one o'clock afternoon, at the house of Mr Zacheriah Harwood, in Bennington; no accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

DAVID HAYNES. } Com.
ISAIAH HENDRYX, }

Bennington, May 9, 1789. 1§3

The proprietors of Fairlee, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, having been legally notified to pay to the subscriber, several assessments on their rights, shares or lots of land in said town, and they being yet delinquent in whole or in part; all such delinquents are hereby informed, that so much of their respective rights, shares or lots of land, in said Fairlee, will be sold at public vendue, on Monday the 22d of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of the subscriber in said Fairlee, as will pay the arrear of taxes due, with incidental charges, unless prevented by previous payment.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of seventeen pounds eleven shillings, due on each right which hath no sum perfixed, viz.

Moses Harvey	Fellows Billings
Israel Chauncey	Eleazer Mattoon
Alexander Smith	David Warner
Daniel Jones	Nathan Goodman
Solomon Boltwood, ju	Samuel Stevens
Moses Cook	Charles Chauncey
Ebenezer Dickinson	Richard Chauncey
David Parsons	Ebenezer Moody
Jonathan Hunt	John Blair
Solomon Ellsworth	Jonathan Hubbard
Israel Hebbard,	John Eastman
Theodore Atkinson, Esq:	Josiah Chauncy
	Joseph Dickinson
Joseph Hubbard	Joseph Wright
Oliver Willard	Samuel Aire
Phineas Lyman	Ebenezer Stoughton,
Isaac Goodale	His Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq; 500 acres, £26 11
Mark Hunking Wentworth, Esq:	
William Buxton	
Peter Marshall	Thomas Frink
Nordish Lewis	Wilder Willard
Nathaniel Bartlet	Samuel Wentworth, Esq;
Joslin Bull	
Abner Cooley	Ebenezer Dickinson, jun.
Robert Dickinson	
Joseph Church	Thomas Elwell
Samuel Hunt	John Cook
Samuel Hunt	Robert Emmons
Jonathan Greely	Ebenezer Mattoon, jun.
Asad Hunt	
Oliver Warner	Samuel Belknap
Simeon Clark	David Blodget
John Stringling	Isaac Ward
Caleb Pomeroy	Gideon Dickinson
Hezekiah Hubbard	Martin Smith

ISRAEL MOREY, Prop. Collector.
Fairlee, April 27, 1789. 0W2

THE subscribers being appointed, by the hon. Judge of Probate for the district of Manchester, Commissioners to adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. Daniel Smith, late of Rupert, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment; at Mr. Thaddeus Munson's, in Manchester, on the 2d Tuesday of June, September, and December next, from two until six P. M. on each of said days. No account will be allowed unless properly attested.

ENOCH WOODBRIDGE, }
WILLIAM GOULD, } Com'rs.
THADDEUS MUNSON. }

Manchester, May 2, 1789. 0tf

The proprietors of Randolph in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who are delinquent in paying two proprietors taxes, one granted September the second, 1784 for two dollars on each right; the other granted May 22, 1787, for one dollar on each right, as notified in this paper heretofore, said proprietors are hereby informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue at the subscriber's dwelling house in Randolph, on the first day of June next, at nine o'clock, A. M. as will pay said taxes with legal cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of said delinquent proprietors are as follows with the sums respectively due, specified.

Due from the undermentioned 6s. each.

Silas Adams,	John Lafell,
James Blodget,	William Lewes,
Henry Blodget,	John Mandeville,
James Blodget, jun.	Timothy Miles,
Stephen Bond,	John Pain,
Caleb Clark, jun.	Lemuel Pain,
Thomas Eddy,	Experience Storrs,
Jeremiah Griswold,	Aaron Storrs,
Joshua Hendy,	Bela Turner,
Elihu Hyde,	John Throop,
Bildad Kibby,	Moses Vincent,

Delinquent 18s each. Unless marked.

Zenas Alden,	Andrew M'Kinney,
Stephen Boroughs,	Israel Conver,
Stephen Fisk.	Oliver Pinney,
Barnabas Haskel,	Huckin Storrs,
John House,	Huckin Storrs, jun.
Joseph Kneland,	Jonathan Wales,
Joel Kilbon,	Abraham Waller,
Zebulon Lathrop, jun	John Woodard,
James M'Kenny	
Caleb Clerk, 2s	Barnabas Perkins, 9s
Ariel Egerton, 12s.	William Evins, 2s.
Joseph Green, 14s2.	James Steel, 12s.
John Goodrich, 12s.	Samuel Steel, 15s.
Eleazar Huntington, 4'4 8s.	Benjamin Bigbee, Samuel Benedict, 2s.
Dyer Hibbard 12s.	

ASA EGERTON, Collector.

ON Saturday evening last was found at the door of Noah Smith, Esq; in this town, a portmanteau, or wallet, containing a quantity of medicine. Whoever has lost the same, on describing their property, may receive it again, paying charges,

Bennington, May 11, 1789. 02

TO BE SOLD AT
PUBLIC AUCTION,

At Little Otter-Creek Falls, in Ferrisburgh, county of Addison, and state of Vermont, on Thursday, the 23d day of July next.

THE whole of that extensive FARM which lays on both sides of the said falls, consisting of about 630 Acres, with the Saw-mill & Grist-mill, & all the other buildings erected and being on the premises. These lands are well known to be a very RICH SOIL; about one hundred and ten acres are at present laid down in wheat or grass—and about two hundred more are in fallow, and may be sown with wheat in the fall. Both mills are in good order—the grist-mill has two pair of stones, and is well frequented: and about one thousand pine logs are laying at the saw-mill, and will be sold with the lands:—There are two dwelling houses on the farm, one of which is two stories high, fifty feet long by thirty broad; a Barn eighty-two feet by forty, Stables, Smithy, and other out houses:——The crop, with the cattle, horses, and instruments of husbandry, will go with the lands—and possession of the whole will be given immediately after the sale.——WILLIAM LOW will show the premises.

AT the same time and place will be be sold, a FARM, in Pawlet, county of Rutland, and state of Vermont; at present possessed by ELISHA AVERILL, consisting of about TWO HUNDRED ACRES, mostly o'd cleared land, with two dwelling houses, two Barns, Stable and a Store, which has been for some time past occupied by a Merchant. The Cattle, & instruments of husbandry, will be sold with the land; and possession will be given to the purchaser upon the separation of the ensuing crop from the ground.——The said ELISHA AVERILL will show the premises.

The purchaser will be fully accommodated with time to make the payments—for which, and other particulars, apply any day before the sale, to the said WILLIAM LOW, at Ferrisburgh.

Ferrisburgh, March 10, 1789 7w44

WILL COVER this season, at the stable of SETH HUNT, in Shaftsbury, the noted HORSE

HERO.

HE is a beautiful black horse, full blooded, about 15 hands high; good carriage, and noted for getting fine colts.—The price will be one dollar for the single leap, two dollars the season, or four to ensure a colt.——Payment to be made in grain by the twenty-fifth of December; and if not made by that time to be in CASH. SETH HUNT.

N. B. Good pasturage for mares if required. 02

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

Bennington, *April* 24.

THE subscribers, printers of the Vermont Gazette, in Bennington, hereby inform the public, that they have opened an INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, at their Dwelling House in Bennington, where the proprietors and landholders of the State may receive unquestionable information with respect to the legality of all proprietary proceedings for six years last past, and whether their lands have been sold for taxes within that term.

The laws of Vermont render it necessary, for all proprietary proceedings to be inserted in the paper, published weekly by the subscribers, which circumstance alone must evince, that intelligence from their office will be authentic.

A. Haswell, one of the subscribers, being appointed by authority Post Master for the State of Vermont, has established faithful riders on each rout through the state, so that money sent to the Intelligence Office, may and shall, on the most reasonable terms, be forwarded to the Collectors, and their receipts obtained, the subscribers holding themselves responsible for the conduct of the posts.

The subscribers will faithfully execute the duties of agency for any gentlemen who may chuse to entrust them with the care of their lands: being already considerably engaged in that line, their terms will be very reasonable.

They would request such gentlemen as chuse to employ them as agents, to make out a power of Attorney to David Russell, and acknowledge the same before a justice of the peace, on receipt of which their business shall be faithfully attended to.

Many proprietors and land holders having suffered greatly in their interests for want of such an Office, and the business of the subscribers, as Printers, necessarily furnishing them with the means of opening it, they hope to be able to render it an institution of public utility, as well as pecuniary advantage.

HASWELL & RUSSELL.